

THIS WILL CERTAINLY BE A

Joyous Thanksgiving

and we are going to contribute our mite to make it more joyous. Following our usual custom we will give a

Turkey
FREETurkey
FREE

with each cash purchase of \$25.00 or over between Nov. 18th and Nov. 28th. Just another mark of our appreciation of your patronage.

Abel & Podawiltz Co., Inc.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, Pres.

"Your Moneys Worth or Your Money Back"

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Originators of the "TURKEY FREE" idea in Grand Rapids.

Big Thanksgiving Sale!

The weather during the past month has been unseasonable for this part of the country, and while many of us have enjoyed it and made the most of it, it has not been what might be termed good business weather. The result is that the large stock of Winter Goods that we got in have not moved as rapidly as we would have liked to have them, and in order to get some of them of the way, we are going to make prices that will move them in a hurry. We cannot do business with our store filled up with winter goods as we need the room for new things for the coming seasons, and just to give you some idea of what we are offering in this line we are giving you a few prices just as a sample of what there is to select from. We cannot list everything, but these prices will give you some idea of the way in which things have been marked down.

Sale Lasts One Week, beginning Nov 23, and ending Nov. 30.

Do not miss this chance to get Winter Merchandise at a Great saving.

Underwear and Hosiery

Men's heavy fleeced underwear	79c
Sale price.....	\$1.75
Men's heavy fleeced union suits, regular price \$2.25, sale price.....	88c
Ladies' fleeced union suits, regular price \$1.00, sale price.....	\$1.50
Ladies' heavy fleeced union suits	69c
Heavy wool socks, regular value 85c, sale price.....	39c
Children's 50c hosiery	

Rubbers

Closing Out Our Stock of Rubbers.	
\$4.50, 12 inch high top, rubbers, sale price.....	\$3.95
\$3.75 high top rubbers	\$3.25
Reduction on all low rubbers,	

Waist Bargains

Organdy waists, values to \$3.00	\$1.95
\$7.00 Georgette blouses	\$5.95

These blouses are the newest fall styles.

Millinery

One-third off on all Ladies and Misses Hats at this sale.

Coats and Suits

\$35.00, \$37.50 and \$40.00 Suits	\$27.50
\$50.00 to \$67.50 Suits	\$37.50

We have a large stock of Coats on hand, and in order to reduce our stock immediately, every Coat will be marked at the lowest price. Don't delay buying a Coat. Here is your chance of getting the best values at low prices. Coats from \$8 to \$55. \$2.50 Baby Bearskin Coats

Skirts and Dresses

10 per cent Discount on all Ladies' Skirts and Dresses during this sale.

Dress Goods

50c Poplins	33c
50c Certain	38c
Boys' Sweaters in grey	95c
Men's Winter Caps, regular \$1 value	79c
Ladies' flannel Kimonos	\$3.00

10 per cent Discount on all Furs during this sale.

Steinberg's Store

YANK CASUALTIES

CLOSE TO 100,000

Officials estimate casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents, and the missing, who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

It was said that it probably will be several weeks before the records of casualties can be completed.

Many casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the First and Second American armies have not yet been reported.

Lists also must be compiled of unreported American casualties in British and French hospitals, especially from among the United States forces brigaded with allied units.

Deaths from wounds also probably will be reported for some time, while lists of slightly wounded being sent by couriers may be delayed.

The lists for several days have consisted of approximately 1,100 names daily.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists, including those issued by the First and Second armies Nov. 12, shows a grand total of 71,330 men.

Careful estimates made, based on knowledge of the battle conditions faced by the First and Second armies in the days immediately preceding the cessation of hostilities and on the average death rate of officers and men, believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed 20,000.

Estimates based on previous records list the total marine casualties in France at less than 5,000.

DEATH OF ARTHUR KAMP

Arthur Kamp, who was well known in this city, passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kamp, at an early hour Monday morning, from pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Deceased was 24 years of age and had been a resident of Grand Rapids all his life. He is survived by his father and mother, one sister, Mrs. George Mehnert of this city, and two brothers, Frank of this city, and Fred Kamp, who lives in Montana. The funeral services were held Thursday morning from the east side Lutheran church, interment being made in Forest Hill cemetery.

The parents and relatives have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

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NEXT THURSDAY IS
THANKSGIVING DAY

It is probable that next Thursday, while there is sadness in many homes in this country, will be one of the greatest occasions of Thanksgiving, that has been known in the history of the present generation. President Wilson issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation on Monday:

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice.

"God has in his good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere truce from the strife and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right.

"Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force, and jealous intrigue among nations.

"Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind.

"God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as receives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our nation's history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we seek in various of our things, let us not forget of our divine guidance in the performance of those duties and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect which we may assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

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BURGLARLY AT MILLADORE

According to the Stevens Point Journal there was quite a burglary scare at Milladore on Friday night. A man dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier got off a freight train at that point on Friday evening and entered several stores. According to the report he did not get much of any booty, but he threatened to some extent by exhibiting a revolver and threatening their lives if they interfered with his actions. Among the other places entered was the postoffice, where \$6.31 was taken. The locks on safes where he entered were broken but the safes were not entered.

After the young fellow left Milladore the people telephoned to Junction City, and the people there armed themselves with guns and revolvers and prepared to give the burglar a warm reception. In the course of time he appeared in the outskirts of Junction City, where he was discovered by A. L. Voyer, who fired several shots to attract the attention of his companions and then ordered the soldier burglar to halt on pain of his hands. Instead of doing as requested the man took a couple of shots at Mr. Voyer, and by the time that the burglar had recovered from his surprise he had made his escape, and this was the last seen of him.

The police of the surrounding towns were notified of the occurrence and have been on the watch for the man, but thinking further has been heard of him.

The labor readjustment has become an important question at Washington for those who have been working out plans for the department of labor. Many of the industrial services says: "The position peculiar to women relates to those who have taken men's places. It would seem fair to the returning soldiers that they be reinstated in their old positions, but in justice to women who have taken their places, sufficient notice should be given to enable them to be transferred to other work."

Problems of readjustment can only be made by a variety of methods of attack. The Agencies of the Federal Government, the local offices of the Employment Service, the State Departments of Labor, the public schools, the working men themselves, and intelligent industrial management must all have an active part in a well rounded program.

U. S. Employment Service.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

DEATH OF HAROLD GILMASTER

Harold Gilmaster, who had been sick with influenza and afterwards contracted pneumonia, died at the home of his parents at an early hour Saturday morning, just ten days after the death of his wife from the same ailment.

Deceased was born in the city of Grand Rapids on the 17th of October, 1895, and had made his home in this city all his life. He was married to Edna Schroeder on the 18th of September, 1915. Mrs. Gilmaster having died on the 7th of November.

He is survived by his father; and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gilmaster, who have the sincere sympathy of the people of Grand Rapids in this bereavement.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from the west side Lutheran church, Rev. Thuroff officiating, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

DEATH OF E. F. DEYO

E. F. Deyo, one of the old and respected residents of this section, died on Thursday afternoon at Riverview hospital, following an operation that he underwent with the hope of improving his health. Mr. Deyo had been in the hospital for some time, but was able to get about town until he went to the hospital for the operation.

Deceased was a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Westfield on the 18th of March, 1862, and was consequently 56 years old at his last birthday. He came to Port Edwards about 22 years ago, and operated the hotel at that place until about two years ago, at which time he retired from active business and devoted his time to taking care of a farm that he owned. He is survived by his wife, and six children, they being Mrs. Thea Junkins of Vanhook, D. C., Mrs. L. Schuh of Sartell, Minn., Mrs. C. Wellman of Grand Rapids, Harry Deyo of Port Edwards, Miss Caroline Deyo of Solby, N. D., and Corporal Ed Deyo, who is with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon from the Methodist church in this city, services being conducted by Rev. Ludwig and interment made in the Forest Hill cemetery.

DEATH OF EDWARD GLOBKE

Edward Globke of Kollner, the 17 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Globke, died at his home Wednesday afternoon from pneumonia. Deceased was preceded by his mother and one sister and one brother. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon from the home at Kollner, the remains being interred in the cemetery at that place. The parents and other relatives have the sympathy of their many friends in their affliction.

MISS FITCH RESIGNS

Nekosia Tribune—Miss Caroline Fitch has resigned her position as postmaster of the Nekosia postoffice to take effect Monday, November 17th. Miss Fitch has been postmistress since February 25, 1914, and under her guidance the receipts have grown; the service rendered to the community could not be improved upon. Miss Fitch will be missed at the office. Miss Mildred Nash, who has been employed in the store room at the mill, has been appointed acting postmistress. Miss Mable Burroughs, who has been employed for some time as assistant in the office and who also has given enviable and untiring service to the patrons, has resigned, same to take effect Monday.

MOVED OFFICE HERE

Robert Morris, who was appointed county superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Geo. A. Varney, has moved the office of the county superintendent from Vespor to this city and now has quarters in the Tribune school. The work of changing over has been satisfactorily made and it is hoped that the schools throughout the county were closed, there was a certain amount of work that could be put aside for a time.

DEATH OF DONALD MOORE

Donald Moore, a nephew of Mrs. J. D. Harrington, died in Green Bay on Sunday from pneumonia, after a short illness. Deceased was well known in this city, having gone to school here at one time and visited here on numerous occasions. He was sixteen years of age. The remains were taken to Marshfield for burial, the funeral being held on Wednesday.

ENTERTAINED FRIENDS

Miss Mable Slatery entertained a party of friends at her home on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Ed Collins. Cards and games were played and a pleasant time was had by all in attendance, the evening being concluded by the serving of refreshments.

TAXI CHARGES NOT RAISED

In spite of reports to the contrary a charge for day calls in the city will remain 25c for 7:30 a. m. until 10 p. m. Night calls 50c and \$1.00 according to time and distance. One or more passengers—same charge. Phone 544.

H. S. WAGNER.

COUNTY BOARD HAS
A WEEK'S SESSION

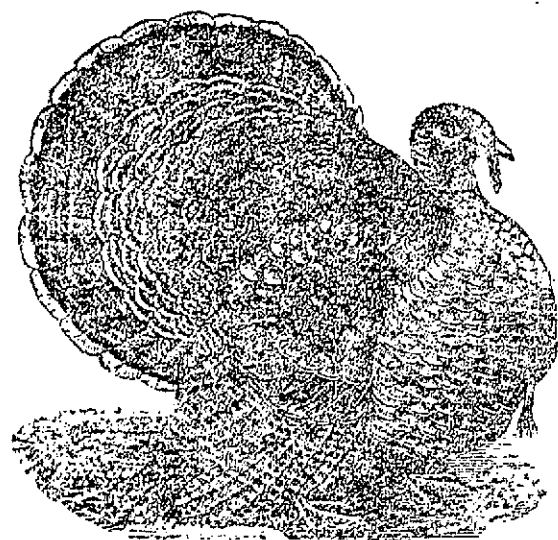
The county board members closed their labors on Tuesday after being in session a week, and during that time they handled a big volume of detail business such as generally comes before them.

The board mapped out quite a bit of road work for the coming year, among which will be a considerable amount of work in the town of Sartoken,

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10 percent Discount on all Furs during this sale.

YANK CASUALTIES CLOSE TO 100,000

Officials estimate casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents, and the missing, who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

It was said that it probably will be several weeks before the records of casualties can be completed.

Many casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the First and Second American armies have not yet been reported.

Lists also must be compiled of unreported American casualties in France from among the United States forces brigaded with allied units.

Deaths from wounds also probably will be reported for some time. Lists of slightly wounded being sent by couriers may be delayed.

The lists for several days have consisted of approximately 1,100 names daily.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists, including those of Nov. 12, shows a grand total of 71,330 men.

Careful estimates made, based on knowledge of the battle conditions in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and on the average lists heretofore lead officers to believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed 30,000.

Estimates based on previous records fix the total marine casualties in France at less than 5,000.

DEATH OF ARTHUR KAMP

Arthur Kamp, who was well known in this city, passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kamp, at an early hour Monday morning, from pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Deceased was 24 years of age and had been a resident of Grand Rapids all his life. He is survived by his father and mother, one sister, Mrs. George Fahrner of this city, and two brothers, Frank of this city, and Fred Kamp, who lives in Montana. The funeral services were held Thursday morning from the east side Lutheran church, interment being made in Forest Hill cemetery. The parents and relatives have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

DEATH OF JAMES ANDERSON

James Anderson, who for the past year and a half has been a patient of the Wood county asylum at Marshfield, died at the institution on Sunday afternoon after a very short illness. Deceased was born in Chicago in 1874, and came to this part of the country when about three years of age, and made his home much of the time with his brother, Andrew Anderson in the town of Saratoga, who he had worked in this city more or less.

The funeral was held on Wednesday from the Scandinavian Moravian church on the west side, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery. Rev. Reinicke conducting the services.

DEATH OF ALVA WILSON

Alva Wilson, a resident of the west side, died at Riverside hospital on Friday evening from pneumonia. Mr. Wilson had been sick with influenza, and contracted pneumonia, and was taken to the hospital with the idea that he might get along better if properly cared for, but there was nothing that could be done for him, and the result was that he passed away within a short time. Deceased was a man 27 years old and had been a resident of this city for only a short time, and is survived by his wife and one child. Funeral services were held at the home on Monday afternoon and the remains were shipped to Meehan for burial.

Marshfield News.—J. E. Farley, proprietor of the Marshfield Plumbing & Heating company, reports that his St. Joseph's hospital contract of plumbing, amounting to about \$15,000, has been completed. Other big jobs his firm recently completed are a heating plant in the Blodgett garage and the plumbing in the four Redick houses on First street in the city, while the job of installing a heating plant and the plumbing in the new State bank is expected to be completed in a week or ten days.

FOR RENT.—Small flat over the Haydock building on First street, south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

NEXT THURSDAY IS THANKSGIVING DAY

It is probable that next Thursday, while there is sadness in many homes in this country, will be one of the greatest occasions of Thanksgiving to the present generation. President Wilson issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation on Monday.

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice.

"God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right.

"Complete victory has brought us not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace fear and jealous intrigue among nations.

"Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In their righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind.

"God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of purpose, and pray that in all we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which our destinies are bound, and in justice to the structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of our destinies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON, President.

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

DEATH OF E. F. DEYO

Ezra F. Deyo, one of the old and respected residents of this section, died on Thursday afternoon at Riverside hospital after a long illness. Deceased was 56 years of age at his last birthday. He came to Port Edwards about 22 years ago, and operated the hotel there until about two years ago, at which time he retired from active business and devoted his time to taking care of a farm that he owned. He is survived by his wife, and six children, they being Mrs. Thos. Hunkins of Vancouver, B. C., Mrs. L. Schuh of Sartell, Minn., Mrs. W. E. Deyo of Grand Rapids, Harriet Deyo of Port Edwards, Miss Caroline Deyo of Selby, N. D., and Corporal Ben Deyo, who is with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon from the home at Kellner, the remains being interred in the cemetery at that place. The parents and other relatives have the sympathy of their many friends in their affliction.

DEATH OF EDWARD GLEBEKE

Edward Glebeke of Kellner, the 17 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glebeke, died at his home Wednesday afternoon from pneumonia, which was preceded by influenza. Deceased is survived by his parents and one sister and one brother. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon from the home at Kellner, the remains being interred in the cemetery at that place. The parents and other relatives have the sympathy of their many friends in their affliction.

MEETING OF LUMBERMEN

Lumbermen from all parts of the country will meet in Chicago November 22nd to consider readjustment problems affecting the industry. Judge Parker, head of the Priorities Division of the U. S. War Industries Board will address the meeting. Other Government officials will confer with the lumbermen for advice as to the best way to handle the problem of placing the lumber industry on a normal basis without violent industrial disturbances. A large number of lumbermen are expected from Wisconsin and Michigan will attend the conference. A special meeting of the Northern Hemlock Manufacturers Association will be held Thursday at Chicago.

MISS FITCH RESIGNS

Nekosia Tribune.—Miss Caroline Fitch has resigned her position as postmistress of the Nekosia post office to take effect Monday, November 17th. Miss Fitch has been postmistress since February 25, 1914, and under her guidance the receipts have grown; the service rendered to patrons could not be improved upon. Miss Fitch will be missed at the office. Miss Mildred Nash, who has been employed in the store room at the mill, has been appointed acting postmistress. Miss Mable Burroughs, who has been employed for some time as assistant in the office and who also has given enviable and untiring service to the patrons, has resigned, same to take effect Monday.

MOVED OFFICE HERE

Robert Morris, who was appointed county superintendent in Grand Rapids this morning at 8:30 after a vacancy caused by the death of Geo. A. Varney, has moved the office of the county superintendent from Vesper to this city, at Nekosia. He has taken the train to Grand Rapids and under his guidance the receipts have grown; the service rendered to patrons could not be improved upon. Miss Fitch will be missed at the office. Miss Mildred Nash, who has been employed in the store room at the mill, has been appointed acting postmistress. Miss Mable Burroughs, who has been employed for some time as assistant in the office and who also has given enviable and untiring service to the patrons, has resigned, same to take effect Monday.

DEATH OF DONALD MOORE

Donald Moore, a nephew of Mrs. J. H. Norman, died in Grand Rapids on Sunday from pneumonia, after a short illness. Deceased was quite well known in this city, having gone to school here at a time when he was here on numerous occasions. He was sixteen years of age. The remains were taken to Marshfield for burial, the funeral being held on Wednesday.

ENTERTAINED FRIENDS

Miss Mable Slattery entertained a party of friends at her home on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Katie Collins. Cards and games were played and a pleasant time was had by all in attendance, the evening being concluded by the serving of refreshments.

TAXI CHARGES NOT RAISED

In spite of reports to the contrary, charge for day calls in the city will remain 25c, from 7:30 a. m. until 10 p. m. Night calls 50c and \$1.00 according to time and distance. One or more passengers—each charge 6c.

H. S. WAGNER.

BURGLARLY AT MILLADORE

According to the Stevens Point Journal there was quite a burglary scare at Milladore on Friday night. It seems that a man dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier got off a freight train at that point on Friday evening and entered several stores. According to the report he did not get much of any booty, but scared the inhabitants to some extent by exhibiting a revolver and threatening their lives if they interfered with his actions. Among the other places entered was the postoffice, where \$6.91 was taken. The locks on safes where he entered were broken but the safes were not entered.

After the young fellow left Milladore the people telephoned to Junction City, and the people there armed themselves with guns and revolvers and prepared to give the burglar a warm reception. In the course of time he appeared in the outskirts of Junction City, where he was discovered by A. L. Voyer, who fired several shots to attract the attention of the police. The burglar was then shot and taken to the hospital.

The police are surrounding towns were notified of the occurrence and have been on the watch for the man, but nothing further has been heard of him.

LABOR READJUSTMENT

The labor readjustment has become an important question at Washington for those who have been working plans for the department of war workers. Mary von Kleck, director of women in the Industrial services says: "The question peculiar to women relates to those who have taken men's places. It would seem fair to the returning soldiers that they be reinstated in their old positions, but in justice to women who have taken their places, sufficient notice should be given to enable them to be transferred to other work."

The problems of readjustment can only be made by a variety of methods of attack. The Agencies of the Federal Government, the local office of the Employment Service, the State Departments of Labor, the public schools, the working men themselves, and intelligent and effective management in industrial establishments must all have an active part in a well rounded program.

C. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

DEATH OF HAROLD GILMASTER

Harold Gilmaster, who had been sick with influenza and afterwards contracted pneumonia, died at the home of his parents at an early hour Saturday morning, just ten days after the death of his wife from the same ailment.

Deceased was born in the city of Grand Rapids on the 17th of October, 1895, and had made his home in this city all his life. He was married to Celia Schroeder on the 18th of September, 1918. Mrs. Gilmaster having died on the 7th of November.

He is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gilmaster, who have the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in this city and vicinity in their affliction. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from the west side Lutheran church, Rev. Thuroff officiating, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

WILL GIVE A DANCE

The local company of the state guard will give a dance at the armory on Thanksgiving evening, and it is expected that there will be a big crowd out of this is the first public affair of the kind that has been held for some time.

The company has leased the amusement hall for the coming winter and will have complete control of the building from now on, so that it will be possible for them to have use of the place at all times. Captain Smith, who is in charge of the guard, will drill the boys in rifle practice during the winter, and when they come out of the winter they will be a great improvement in their scores.

A SURPRISE PARTY

Mrs. Chas. Briere Sr. was agreeably surprised Tuesday night when several of her friends dropped in upon her at her home at 870 Third street. The surprise was to celebrate the recent peace victory over the Kaiser and the signing of the armistice. Games were played by the guests and refreshments were served. The guests brought their own tables with them. Auntie Briere was certainly surprised to find nothing about the affair until the guests swarmed in upon her. Everybody had a good time.

DEATH OF JOHN GALLIGAN

John Galligan, one of the respected residents of our community, passed away this morning at 8:30 after an illness of a couple of weeks from influenza. Deceased has been very low for several days past, and there was little hope of his recovery. Deceased was a native of New York state, but was a resident of Nekosia for a number of years where he was a trusted employee with the Nekosia Edwards paper company. He was 61 years of age, and is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Mulroy. At this writing no arrangements for the funeral have been made.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

The members of the Red Cross in this city have been busy for several days past doing up and addressing packages for the soldiers who are across the water. The packages are all examined and properly tied up and labeled, so that the soldiers will get them with as little delay and in as good shape as possible.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The second installment on the Fourth Liberty Bonds will be due NOVEMBER 21st. Please make payment at your bank or on before that date.

First National Bank, Wood County National Bank, Citizens National Bank, Bank of Grand Rapids.

FRANK WINNINGER COMEDY CO.

—Starting Sunday, Nov. 24th at Daly's Theatre Frank Winger and his new comedy company will open a week's engagement, this is the first time this company has appeared here in three years and Mr. Winger says he has the best company he has ever had.

COUNTY BOARD HAS A WEEK'S SESSION

The county board members closed their labors on Tuesday after being in session a week, and during that time they handled a big volume of detail business such as generally comes before them.

The board mapped out quite a bit of road work for the coming year, among which will be a considerable amount of work in the town of Saratoga, the county's share of which will be \$2,400. Work will also be done on the Plover Road, the amount of the county's appropriation on that shore being \$1,700. On the Marshfield to Neillsville road the sum of \$3,000 had been appropriated and on the Vesper to Abundant road the amount proposed is \$4,000. The county will pay one-third of the road expense, the state one-third and the federal government one-third.

The board also considered the matter of the county's share of the cost of the road which the state will pay 40 percent of the county's one-third.

During the coming year there will also be a patrolman on the road between Plover and Marshfield, this being a part of the county trunk line system as laid out and maintained by the county a number of years ago.

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OPENED TO SOON

There is no question but what every thinking man and woman of Grand Rapids feels that the city authorities were a trifle previous in allowing the schools, churches and public places of amusement open again last Monday. Of course there is no particular need of becoming hysterical about the influenza situation as it exists and has existed in this city, but there can be no possible harm in being careful of the health of the community at a time like this.

Since the first of October there have been thirteen deaths from influenza in this city and thirteen from other causes, which would indicate that there has been some danger even with the precautions that have been taken. It is probably impossible to stamp the disease out, as the average person becomes exposed to it at some time, but we feel that the closing of places where there were congregations of people had a tendency to prevent the spread of the disease with the rapidity that it would otherwise have done, and the result was that there was no time when those that were sick could not be taken care of in good shape, a condition that has not existed in many communities where influenza precautions were taken until too late. However, with the number sick that there are at the present time, there was grave danger in opening things up when they did and more care should have been exercised on an occasion of this kind.

NEW SUGAR REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE DEC. 1, 1918

The signing of the Armistice further improves the world situation as far as sugar is concerned, and enables the Food Administration to make a larger allotment to the following classes:

1. Class A will receive an additional allotment of 50 percent of the average monthly basis as shown by items 17, 18, and 19.

2. Class B bakers will receive their requirements as indicated in item 3 of their statements.

3. Class B no change. They are now receiving their requirements.

4. Class C public restaurants and public eating houses, will receive four pounds per ninety meals served of three.

5. Class E retailers will receive 32 1/2 percent more sugar than was issued to them in July 1918. Correspondence will be issued immediately to cover increased amounts.

Consumers will receive four pounds per person per month instead of three.

The above additional allotments are effective from December 1st.

C. E. BOLLER, Deputy County Food Administrator

ARRESTED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK

WORLD WAR ENDS; GERMANY SIGNS TERMS OF TRUCE

ALL FIGHTING CEASED MONDAY
MORNING UPON ORDER OF
MARSHAL FOCH.

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED

War Department Announces No Additional Men Will Be Inducted Into Service. — President Reads Armistice Terms to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The world war ended at 6 o'clock Monday morning, with the signing of the armistice between Germany and the allied powers.

Announcement that the armistice terms agreed by the allied and German governments had been signed by the German envoys at midday Sunday night, 5 o'clock Paris time, and that hostilities would cease six hours later was made at the state department at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning.

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock A. M. Paris time and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time."

Information that the armistice had been signed was transmitted to the White House immediately after it was received by the government.

Wilson Issues Proclamation.

President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock Monday morning, announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows:

"My fellow Countrymen:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Terms of the German armistice were announced by President Wilson in an address to congress. They include the following clauses, which make a renewal of hostilities impossible:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of the German high seas fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German war ships under supervision of allied and American navies which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of allied and American prisoners, sailors and civilians held in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated governments.

Germany had been given until 11 o'clock Monday morning, French time, 6 o'clock in Washington time, to accept. So hostilities ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

Draft Calls Cancelled.

Almost the first action of the war department after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camp before Nov. 30.

Urgent telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain be stopped immediately. The telegrams requested most of the boards in France, but a few men who had been entrained and have not yet reached training camps.

Must Disarm Enemy.

Signing of the armistice with Germany, which brings the world war to a close.

MAY EXTEND ARMISTICE.

Washington, D. C.—Preparations for final peace negotiations will engage American and allied statesmen during the next few weeks, while Marshal Foch and the naval commanders see to it that the terms of the armistice are carried out. Thirty days is the armistice period, and since it hardly will be possible to assemble the peace conference within that time, an extension is likely to be granted by the victors and accepted by the vanquished.

Life.

Life is a struggle, but not a warfare. It is a day's labor, but labor on God's earth, under the sun and stars with other laborers, where we may think and sing and rejoice as we work.—John Burroughs.

Sheet-Metal Work Old.

Sheet-metal work is one of the oldest trades known to man. Ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, the Asiatic races and even the American Indians were engaged in this trade.

The Boss's Weakness.

Thilo Clinger says that one reason why he hates to take dictation from his new boss is because when he is chewing tobacco he can't talk, and when he isn't chewing he can't think.—Carleton News.

Guard for Finger Ring.

An ingenious new guard for finger rings is worn inside a ring and prevents the finger from turning at the same time being almost invisible.

PEACE TERMS LEAVE ENEMY POWERLESS TO RESUME WAR

Wilson Gives Text of Armistice and Pledges Aid to Stricken Country.

HUN ARMIES TO DISARM

President Informs Congress of the Agreement Signed by Vanquished Enemy.

TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Occupation by Allied and American Forces of Strategic Points in Germany; Surrender of Fleet and U-Boats; Occupation of Naval Bases and Release of Allied and American Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house were representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Communicates Terms to Congress.

The president spoke as follows:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal."

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he has authorized and instructed to communicate to them."

Military Clauses of Terms.

"The terms are as follows:

"1. Military clauses on western front:

"a. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"b. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops, which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with note annexed to the stated terms.

"c. Reparation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Must Surrender 5,000 Guns.

"d. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes (lighters, bombers, mostly D. 7's and night-bombers machines). The above to be delivered to the allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"e. Evacuation by German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.

"f. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States general staffs holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points—in thirty-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

"g. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Genesee and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 15 days after the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation

and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"h. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment and other material, and the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

"i. Civil Personnel to Remain.

"j. All civil and military personnel not present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"k. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or other hidden explosives discovered on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

"l. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"m. An immediate repatriation without delay, according to detailed conditions, shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"n. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

"o. Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany:

"p. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the period fixed by the allied and United States forces.

"q. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with note annexed to the stated terms.

"r. Reparation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"s. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"t. General clauses:

"u. Reparation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph thirteen.

"v. There shall be no evacuation of the German territories and no claims and demands of the allied and United States of America remain unaffected.

"w. The following financial conditions are required:

"x. Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National bank of Belgium, and, in general, immediate return of all documents, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

"y. Naval Conditions:

"z. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. No freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the allied and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"aa. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"ab. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 100 German submarines (including the submarine miners) and mine laying submarines with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"ac. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be dismantled and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in allied ports, and be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, all caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type.

"ad. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"ae. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be dismantled.

Germany Must Indicate Mines.

"af. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and other obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"ag. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the allied and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all entrances from the Baltic into the Baltic and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"ah. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Aircraft to Be Concentrated.

"ai. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"aj. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other floating material, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores, and apparatus of all kinds.

"ak. All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released and all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 23 are to be abandoned.

All Vessels to Be Restored.

"al. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"am. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"an. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

"ao. No transfer of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag to take place after signature of the armistice.

Duration Set at Thirty Days.

"ap. Duration of armistice: It is to be 30 days, with option to be extended. During this period, the execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

"aq. Time limit for reply: This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

"ar. The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"as. It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another, until all the world was in fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to continue in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great relief."

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The importance of camels in transporting war supplies across the deserts has officially been recognized by the sultan of Egypt. Special medals were conferred recently upon members of the camel corps for war service at exercises at which the presentations were made by the sultan.

Young Lady Across the Way.

The young lady across the way says her father has cut down on the size of his cigars and is now smoking pantalettos.

Senatorial Qualifications.

It is necessary for a senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution and this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflection, without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office.—Cicero.

True Greatness.

Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right using of strength. He is greatest whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of its own.

In 1879, 1,600 blackfish ran ashore at Provincetown, near the tip of Cape Cod. They all went to waste. No body had the gumption to turn them to any useful account.

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This becomes more interesting when it is understood that blackfish are not fishes at all, but small whales from 15 to 40 feet long and weighing from one to three tons apiece.

They were driven up on the beach by fishermen and allowed to die there—just for sport. No use was made of them. The huge carcasses simply rotted and poisoned the air.

The meat of these whales was worth in the market 25 cents a pound. Their hides, for leather, were worth eight cents a pound. The oil derivable from their jaws (the finest known for certain lubricating purposes) was worth \$9 a gallon.

Associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

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WORLD WAR ENDS; GERMANY SIGNS TERMS OF TRUCE

ALL FIGHTING CEASED MONDAY
MORNING UPON ORDER OF
MARSHAL FOCH.

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED

War Department Announces No Additional Men Will Be Inducted Into Service. — President Reads Armistice Terms to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The world war ended at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Washington time, with the revolution in Germany and with William Hohenzollern, emperor, a fugitive from his native land.

Announcement that the armistice terms imposed by the allied and German governments had been signed by the German envoys at midnight Sunday night, 5 o'clock Paris time, and that hostilities would cease six hours later at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning.

The momentous news of the ending of the war was given to newspaper correspondents verbally by an official of the state department. He said:

It was announced at 5 o'clock A. M. Paris time, and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock Monday morning Paris time.

Information that the armistice had been signed was transmitted to the White House immediately after it was received by the government.

Wilson Issues Proclamation.

President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock Monday morning, announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows:

"My Fellow Country Men:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Terms of the German armistice were announced by President Wilson in an address to congress. They include the following clauses, which make a renewal of hostilities impossible:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery to the German high seas fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German war ships under supervision of allied and American navies which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of allied and American soldiers, prisoners and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such civil action by the associated governments.

Germany had been given until 11 o'clock Monday morning, French time, 6 o'clock in Washington time, to accept. So hostilities ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

Draft Calls Cancelled.

Almost the first action of the war department after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to enter for camp before Nov. 3.

Recent telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 232,000 men under orders to enter be stopped immediately.

The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that where possible their immediate return to civil life will be arranged.

"I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions," Mr. Baker said. "There will be for the present no additional men brought into the draft, and to the extent that we can we will take back those men who have been entrained and have not yet reached training camps."

Must Disarm Enemy.

Signing of the armistice with Germany, which brings the world war to a close.

MAY EXTEND ARMISTICE.

Washington, D. C.—Preparations for final peace negotiations will progress American and allied statesmen during the next few weeks, while Marshal Foch and the naval commanders see to it that the terms of the armistice are carried out. Thirty days is the armistice period, and since it hardly will be possible to assemble the peace conference within that time, an extension is likely to be granted by the victors and accepted by the vanquished.

Life.

Life is a struggle, but not a warfare; it is a day's labor, but labor on God's earth, under the sun and stars with other laborers, who we may think and sing and rejoice as we work.—John Burroughs.

Sheet-Metal Work Old.

Sheet-metal work is one of the oldest trades known to man. Ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, the Assyrians and even the American Indians were engaged in this trade.

The Boss's Weakness.

Little Cling says that one reason why he hates to take dictation from her, is because when he is chewing tobacco he can't talk, and when he isn't chewing he can't think.—Garretson News.

PEACE TERMS LEAVE ENEMY POWERLESS TO RESUME WAR

Wilson Gives Text of Armistice and Promises Aid to Stricken Country.

HUN ARMIES TO DISARM

President Informs Congress of the Agreement Signed by Vanquished Enemy.

TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Occupation by Allied and American Forces of Strategic Points in Germany; Surrender of Fleet and U-Boats; Occupation of Naval Bases and Release of All Allied and American Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house were representatives of all the nations at peace. The president said that the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock Monday morning Paris time.

More Work For Navy.

Even with hostilities ended, however, much other naval work, aside from that of taking over and guarding German and Austrian naval vessels, remains to be done. Removal of the thousands of mines laid by the allied, American, and German navies will not be small part of this work and undoubtedly the fleet of mine sweeping and laying craft sent overseas by the United States will assist in this plan.

The greatest mine field is that put down in the North Sea as a barrier against German submarines. The mines were manufactured in this country and were laid largely by American ships.

With the return of all German submarines to their bases, allied and American shipping once more may sail the seven seas without fear of molestation and in disregard of the regulations made necessary by Germany's unrestricted warfare.

Shipping Is Released.

Much of the shipping used for war purposes will be freed for peace time commerce and there will follow a gradual relaxation of the restrictions as to food and other necessities imposed upon the peoples of the allied countries. These changes will not come immediately, however, for it is the purpose of the American and allied governments to co-operate with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, Rumania, in furnishing as far as possible the food and other supplies necessary for the civilian populations of these countries.

These considerations of world peace, important as they are, must be justified as they develop. They can be planned in advance, as has been the breaking up the military forces of the United States, Great Britain and France and the early return of millions of these soldiers to their civilian status.

Former Kaiser Goes to Holland

Crosses Dutch Border With Out Obtaining Permit.

Accompanied by Wife, His Eldest Son, Hindenburg and Other Members of German General Staff.

London.—The arrival of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, with his wife and oldest son, has caused excitement and much uneasiness among Dutch authorities and the public of that country, says a dispatch to The Telegraph from Rotterdam.

It is unofficially stated that the refugees did not obtain authorization from Holland to enter the country and crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Eindhoven because the Dutch neutrality guards were weak at that point.

It is said that the Dutch government faces difficulty as to its treatment of the unwelcome visitors. Many people contend that William Hohenzollern and his oldest son are still German soldiers and must be interned.

Others contend that they should be sent back to Germany.

Practically the whole German general staff, including Field Marshal Hindenburg, accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.

The former Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eindhoven station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette. Eindhoven lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station.

Empress William signed a letter of abdication Sunday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

Old Christmas Day.

Old Christmas day is, according to the Julian calendar, observed by Russia and the Greek church, and differs from the Gregorian calendar by 13 days and is celebrated on January 6 and New Year's day on January 13.

Churches Taxed in Greece.

Every church in Greece must pay a tax of 3 per cent of its annual income, and every monastery a tax of 5 per cent. Penalties are provided for evasion of the taxes.

Just a Greeting.

Sister was taught not to ask for anything, but when visiting. One day, while calling on a neighbor, she saw a dish filled with tempting candies. She looked at it longingly, then said: "Hello, candy!"

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Solitude is the chief support of the affections. It would be impossible to love your fellow man if you knew you could never get away from him.—From the Atlantic Magazine.

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"Thus when Sir George Forrest takes the trouble to convict Macaulay of stupidity, in the famous incident of Oliver's climb to the top of the steeple of the church at Market Drayton, and the Times critic declares to him, 'In it is awkward for them that Lord Macaulay happens to be right, and that they both happen to be wrong. The truth is that Lord Macaulay knew more about the English language, it is safe to say, than Sir George Forrest and the critic put together, and one of the things which Lord Macaulay knew was the difference between a spire and a steeple, though neither Sir George Forrest nor the reviewer have yet grasped the fact. If they will consult the small Oxford dictionary they will learn, no doubt to their surprise, that a spire is a 'tapering structure in form of tall cone or pyramid rising above a tower,' but that a steeple is a 'tower structure, especially tower surmounted with spire, rising above roof of church.' Consequently Lord Macaulay was quite right and Sir George Forrest and the reviewer quite wrong," he declares.

Naval Conditions of Agreement.

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"20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. No further hostilities shall be permitted from this date forward. Freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

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"23. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be dismantled and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America: (1) All German surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America.

"24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and all other territorial waters, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

PEACE TERMS LEAVE ENEMY POWERLESS TO RESUME WAR

Wilson Gives Text of Armistice and Promises Aid to Stricken Country.

HUN ARMIES TO DISARM

President Informs Congress of the Agreement Signed by Vanquished Enemy.

TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Occupation by Allied and American Forces of Strategic Points in Germany; Surrender of Fleet and U-Boats; Occupation of Naval Bases and Release of All Allied and American Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house were representatives of all the nations at peace. The president said that the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock Monday morning Paris time.

More Work For Navy.

Even with hostilities ended, however, much other naval work, aside from that of taking over and guarding German and Austrian naval vessels, remains to be done. Removal of the thousands of mines laid by the allied, American, and German navies will not be small part of this work and undoubtedly the fleet of mine sweeping and laying craft sent overseas by the United States will assist in this plan.

The greatest mine field is that put down in the North Sea as a barrier against German submarines. The mines were manufactured in this country and were laid largely by American ships.

With the return of all German submarines to their bases, allied and American shipping once more may sail the seven seas without fear of molestation and in disregard of the regulations made necessary by Germany's unrestricted warfare.

Shipping Is Released.

Much of the shipping used for war purposes will be freed for peace time commerce and there will follow a gradual relaxation of the restrictions as to food and other necessities imposed upon the peoples of the allied countries. These changes will not come immediately, however, for it is the purpose of the American and allied governments to co-operate with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, Rumania, in furnishing as far as possible the food and other supplies necessary for the civilian populations of these countries.

These considerations of world peace, important as they are, must be justified as they develop. They can be planned in advance, as has been the breaking up the military forces of the United States, Great Britain and France and the early return of millions of these soldiers to their civilian status.

Former Kaiser Goes to Holland

Crosses Dutch Border With Out Obtaining Permit.

Accompanied by Wife, His Eldest Son, Hindenburg and Other Members of German General Staff.

London.—The arrival of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, with his wife and oldest son, has caused excitement and much uneasiness among Dutch authorities and the public of that country, says a dispatch to The Telegraph from Rotterdam.

It is unofficially stated that the refugees did not obtain authorization from Holland to enter the country and crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Eindhoven because the Dutch neutrality guards were weak at that point.

It is said that the Dutch government faces difficulty as to its treatment of the unwelcome visitors. Many people contend that William Hohenzollern and his oldest son are still German soldiers and must be interned.

Others contend that they should be sent back to Germany.

Practically the whole German general staff, including Field Marshal Hindenburg, accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.

The former Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eindhoven station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette. Eindhoven lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station.

Empress William signed a letter of abdication Sunday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

Old Christmas Day.

Old Christmas day is, according to the Julian calendar, observed by Russia and the Greek church, and differs from the Gregorian calendar by 13 days and is celebrated on January 6 and New Year's day on January 13.

Churches Taxed in Greece.

Every church in Greece must pay a tax of 3 per cent of its annual income, and every monastery a tax of 5 per cent. Penalties are provided for evasion of the taxes.

Just a Greeting.

Sister was taught not to ask for anything, but when visiting. One day, while calling on a neighbor, she saw a dish filled with tempting candies. She looked at it longingly, then said: "Hello, candy!"

Why Solitude Is Desirable.

Solitude is the chief support of the affections. It would be impossible to love your fellow man if you knew you could never get away from him.—From the Atlantic Magazine.

Hard to Corner Macaulay

Recent Critics of Great Writer, Like Many Others, Prove a Little Too Previous.

"The worst of trying to put people like Lord Macaulay right is that, though Lord Macaulay made many mistakes, he generally knew a great deal more than his critics," observes a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

"Thus when Sir George Forrest takes the trouble to convict Macaulay of stupidity, in the famous incident of Oliver's climb to the top of the steeple of the church at Market Drayton, and the Times critic declares to him, 'In it is awkward for them that Lord Macaulay happens to be right, and that they both happen to be wrong. The truth is that Lord Macaulay knew more about the English language, it is safe to say, than Sir George Forrest and the critic put together, and one of the things which Lord Macaulay knew was the difference between a spire and a steeple, though neither Sir George Forrest nor the reviewer have yet grasped the fact. If they will consult the small Oxford dictionary they will learn, no doubt to their surprise, that a spire is a 'tapering structure in form of tall cone or pyramid rising above a tower,' but that a steeple is a 'tower structure, especially tower surmounted with spire, rising above roof of church.' Consequently Lord Macaulay was quite right and Sir George Forrest and the reviewer quite wrong," he declares.

Naval Conditions of Agreement.

"V. Naval conditions:

"20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. No further hostilities shall be permitted from this date forward. Freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 100 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

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CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the
Greatest Struggle in the
World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before
the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to
Rule the World Could Be Assured—
Progress of the Titanic Contest
Practically as It Went On From Day
to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Clermont; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidow; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.
Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.
Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.
Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.
Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.
Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege; Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.
Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Manchuria; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.
Aug. 20—German army enters Russia.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.
Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtau.
Aug. 26—English win naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland.
Aug. 28—Austrians defeat Russians at Albenstern; Austria advances to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.
Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.
Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.
Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.
Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Alsace starts; German retreat halted.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemyśl.
Oct. 6—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—Germans take Ghent.
Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
Oct. 20—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 7—Tsingtau falls before Japanese troops.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Americans said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Aviano, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 8—Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

HONORS THRUST UPON THEM

"Inside Story" of How Two Signaling Officers Came to Be Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Soldiers tell many queer stories about the manner in which medals are won, all agreeing that many deserved awards are never made, simply because the heroic action was not observed by the officer in charge. A captain once in a signaling battalion tells the following story:

A certain British colonel, by dint of hard work and patience, had built up what was believed to be the most efficient signaling company at the front. Time after time general headquarters would send a memorandum requesting the colonel to name an efficient officer or man, and within a few days the person mentioned would be transferred to some other company. At length the colonel received a note asking him to please "submit the names of your two most efficient signallers."

The company had just taken part in a particularly difficult operation, and the colonel felt justifiably angry at the idea of losing his two best officers with the prospect of more hard work ahead. He and the adjutant talked the matter over, and they checked at the result. There had recently joined the company two worthless young fellows, who shirked every duty they possibly could. These were the "efficient" men the colonel mentioned.

What put an end to their regulations," he checked. The sequel came a few days later when a notification came from headquarters that the men mentioned had, by special recommendation of their commanding officer, been awarded the Distinguished Conduct medal!

October Was Eighth Month.

October, during which the sun enters Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and which derives its name from the Latin word "octo," meaning "eight," was the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March. Then Numa added January

PRUNE COMES INTO ITS OWN

Once Degraded Fruit Has Left the Boarding House and Joined the Army.

New York.—The professional jockey has lost his best little job where the degraded prune has become exalted, forsaken the boarding house and joined the army. The prune was not really half the you it seemed to be. It took the war and the high cost of living to prove

it, but we know the whole truth at last. Except for the fact that it was cheap the prune all along was really as noble an article of fruit as either the orange or the aristocratic pineapple. And now he is having his revenge. If he had shoulders he would throw them back and thrust out the chest between, because he is in the army now, 70,000,000 pounds of him.

New Bethlehem, Pa.—Joseph B. Anderson, Jr., has a "hunch" that the figure 13 is a lucky number for him. He was born on the 13th, went to college on the 13th, scheduled to leave for military camp on the 13th, and on the 13th he was assigned to another company, where he has 13 squads. He was placed in tent No. 13 and his name is 13th on the payroll.

HAS GODFATHERS TO SPARE

Whole Section Wants to Adopt French Babe Born in an Ambulance.

Paris.—There's one baby in France who has more American godfathers than all the other French infants who have been adopted since the adoption baby agitation was started. In fact, this particular infant has something like forty American godfathers—a whole section of the United

States army ambulance, serving with the French army, claiming the honor. But Preston Sparkman of Rocky Point, N. C. (he's the real hero of this story), heads the list.

A short time ago Sparkman while at his post was awakened at night by an excited "gendarme" crying: "Ambulance! tout de suite!" Sparkman, hurriedly, drove his car to a little house a short distance from the front of October are as fatal to summer's flowers as the sting of the scorpion is to living creatures.

Then he began to pick his way carefully along a shell-pocked road to a hospital.

About half way to the hospital the gendarme began yelling to Sparkman, but the latter, not wishing to display lack of French to a mere military policeman, just said: "Ah, ah, ah, ah!" But the gendarme continued talking and yelling. Sparkman stopped his car and found that the stork had arrived. It was a blue-eyed baby boy. Now the whole section wants to adopt the child.

A Real Crichton. "I see that young DeJonges was given a commission in the army without going through an officers' training camp or taking any examinations."

"Why, you astonish me! How did it happen?" "A high military officer chanced to see the chap light one of these anti-aircraft matches in a moderate breeze and declared that the army should not be deprived another moment of the services of a man so superhumanly resourceful!"

Sleeves and Collar. Some of the new fall suits are made with a cape effect at the back. One model, for instance, of dawn gray drapery, was fashioned in jacket effect at the front, the lower edge of the jacket reaching a little below the hip line. The cape was set in at the side fronts of the garment and was gathered to a round yoke over the shoulder points and back and extended down half the length of the skirt. A dropped sleeve was caught into a narrow cuff of fur. The skirt was medium width and caught into a belt at the top with soft plaits. Accompanying this suit was a small hat with a stiff, bell-shaped crown, the narrow, turned-up brim being edged with fur.

Blouses in Suit Shades. The tailored and semi-tailored blouse in various suit shades, according to reports from representative manufacturers, is becoming one of the most generally sought features in the fall trade. Some quite heavy silks, comparatively, are being used in many of these models, though as a rule the heavy fabric is confined to the body of the blouse.

Sleeves Are Tight. Sleeves are long and extremely close-fitting. In spite of the revival of interest in suits there is no appreciable decline in the vogue for the one-piece gown.

Tight at Ankles Loose Over Hips

New York.—The substitution of one idea for another as a form of regenerating, rejuvenating and re-arranging the human brain, is as old as psychology. It was practiced, covers a leading fashion critic, probably, long before the word was invented. It is one of the world's fundamental creeds, moral, physical and mental; and when some of the religions got hold of it as a new doctrine, they were only exploiting what began before the Pyramids.

In the early part of the war, those who were not clever in the art depicted the extraordinary skill of the Germans in being able to control the masses by deliberately substituting a new idea, covered up by a phrase and hammered in by repetition. They are doing it today, and so far it has never failed them with their own people. They use the word "defensive" instead of "to conquer."

America is going through many phases today, probably the most powerful in her career, which have come about through the substitution in her composite brain of one national idea for another. And the work filters down through crevices until it seeps through the strata of underlying, and seemingly insignificant, by-products of our national life.

It is this seepage down to dress which is the point of this preface. One idea has been substituted for another. With all the critics against its success, the psychologists watch with interest the public playing into the hands of those who started the idea. Today American labels are put into French gowns. This is not a wild statement. It is done at some of the best houses. Mannequins will come in wearing dresses which the public is told are the designs of the house itself, and these models are sold to shops and these dresses are sold to the public, and the country is the creations of an American designer. They were really made in France, brought to this country by importers, copied verbatim, and turned out as American creations. That is not honest; but that is not exactly the point of this particular story. The extreme interest centers in the fact that the substitution of one idea for another in the national brain has compelled or persuaded the trade to offer to the public whatever it can that bears an American stamp.

Styles of the Hour. We really are a very well-dressed continent today, and we have fewer

Cultivate Japanese Toddler.

The entrance of the hobbler skirt plus the Japanese toddler is almost enough to take a woman's mind away from war.



Arabian-inspired street suit of black velours trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The bell-shaped tunic is edged with black arabic. The tight hem of skirt is finished with gold braid.

work. These are strange twins of fashion to be born in this autumn of 1918; but women will overcome the handicap, adopt both of them, and become immensely well pleased with themselves before Thanksgiving day arrives. That is the peculiar and mysterious quality with which women are endowed; adjusting themselves to a circumstance and seeming to fit into it in a few days.

The Japanese toddler has already become the walk of the moment among the mannequins. They caused immense amusement at the exhibitions of gowns, because they exaggerated it with none of the equally laughable majesty that the French mannequins have assumed for a decade.

We have no Margarets or Andrees in this country, but we have our Dolores and Josephines of the immediate past and our Madelins and Madelines and Marguerites of the present; so we get all the gestures that go with the new gowns. It makes an exhibition of clothes quite worth while seeing. It is these mannequins who have introduced the Japanese toddler, and it is a necessity if one would walk in some of the long, draped skirts that pull at the ankles.

Calot makes evening gowns that have a tight jet strap across the back of the ankle to hobble the material. No matter what the nature of the gown above the ankles, it is narrow there to the irreducible minimum. Tunes and panels may float above it, but underneath it is a tight, narrow band with their bell-shaped hems, but the hem of the skirt has taken to itself the dimensions of a man's trousers.

Adds Turned-Up Cuff. It has also added the turned-up cuff, and some of the really smart frocks that are turned out have this cuff when they are not draped. It breaks the line of the tube effect and is quite good. It is made of peltory or of a cloth different from that of which makes the skirt, and it is often faced with a bit of brilliant blue that Calot combines with black.

Whatever else these girls may do, they have made the skirt with a tight jet strap across the back of the ankle to hobble the material. No matter what the nature of the gown above the ankles, it is narrow there to the irreducible minimum. Tunes and panels may float above it, but underneath it is a tight, narrow band with their bell-shaped hems, but the hem of the skirt has taken to itself the dimensions of a man's trousers.

All the discarded materials of the household seem to go to these blouses, for we do not look with keen eyes upon a house with a temperature of 60 degrees and a transparent blouse; it makes the gooseflesh rise even now. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Frock of Rose Crape. A frock of rose crape has a straight skirt trimmed with three rows of fringe of coral beads and yarn.



Afternoon frock of terra cotta velours embroidered in blue and gold. The tight skirt is of dark blue satin. The tunic is cut into petal panels. These are in different widths.

women parading around in old clothes than we expected. Here and there we see a tendency to wild exaggeration, but there is no blatant immodesty. Indecency is left out of the scheme of apparel.

You all know by this time the facts which govern the season's clothes; the skirt which is tight at the ankles and gracefully loose over the hips; the oriental elimination of the waistline; the slimly cut shoulder and back; the long sleeve, or the absence of sleeve; the Arabic tunic; the cravat grille which ties in front; and the elimination of the bustle effect.

It is quite important that the silhouette has really changed since September. Don't throw up your hands and gasp at this and say that fashion never leaves one alone for a minute. It is really a change that was foreshadowed by those who watched clothes from the beginning of last March. No one should protest at this agreeable change from the silhouette of the planked shad for it carries grace with it.

This loosening up of the hips is a return to the skirt of a nearby season and a far off epoch. It is not adhered to in a strict manner. Remember that if you want that plumb line from

SAID TO FEED ON INSECTS

Pitcher Plant Known to Scientists as One of the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom.

The pitcher plant is one of the freaks of plant life. It grows in swampy lands and is well known in Canada. The flowers, touched with beautiful, delicate tints, are prized for decorative purposes. But the wonder of the pitcher plant is its leaves.

They are green, water-holding vessels, beautifully veined with red and purple, with considerable variation in form. During rainfalls they are filled with water. This largely evaporates, leaving the receptacle half full. Externally these cups are smooth, while internally they are lined with fine bristles pointing downward. There is also a sticky, sugary sort of semi-fluid substance to be found around the inner margin of the bowl or pitcher. This arrangement not only attracts a large number of tiny insects, but they are so eager to feed on the sugary substance that a few tumble into the water below and die there. They cannot fly out, for the lines of flight would be practically vertical, while hundreds of little bristles confronting them prevent escape over the surface by walking out. Many believe that the plant, through its leaves, absorbs the digestive parts of these insects, and that they thus contribute to its nutrition; in other words, that the pitcher plant to this extent is one of the carnivores of the vegetable kingdom.

Finicky. "It's a hard matter to please some of these society leaders," said the society editor. "What's the matter now?" asked the city editor. "Mrs. Graboin says the writup of her party in this morning's paper wasn't punctuated to suit her."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Then he began to pick his way carefully along a shell-pocked road to a hospital.

About half way to the hospital the gendarme began yelling to Sparkman, but the latter, not wishing to display lack of French to a mere military policeman, just said: "Ah, ah, ah, ah!" But the gendarme continued talking and yelling. Sparkman stopped his car and found that the stork had arrived. It was a blue-eyed baby boy. Now the whole section wants to adopt the child.

WORLD WAR ENDS; GERMANY SIGNS TERMS OF TRUCE

ALL FIGHTING CEASED MONDAY
MORNING UPON ORDER OF
MARSHAL FOCH.

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED

War Department Announces No Additional Men Will Be Inducted Into Service.—President Reads Armistice Terms to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The world war ended at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Washington time, with revolution in Germany and with William II, Kaiser of Germany, a fugitive from his native land.

Announcement that the armistice terms imposed by the allied and German governments had been signed by the German emperor at midnight Sunday night, 11 o'clock Paris time, and that hostilities would cease six hours later was made at the state department at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning.

"The momentous news of the ending of the war was given to newspaper correspondents verbally by an official of the state department. It said: 'The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock A. M. Paris time and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock Monday morning Paris time.' Information that the armistice had been signed was transmitted to the White House immediately after it was received by the government.

Wilson Issues Proclamation.

President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock Monday morning, announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

"The proclamation follows:

"My Fellow Country Men:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Terms of the German armistice were announced by President Wilson in an address to congress. They include the ending of hostilities, which make a renewal of hostilities impossible.

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of the German high seas fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German war ships under supervision of allied and American navies which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious allies.

Release of allied and American soldiers, sailors and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated governments.

Germany had been given until 11 o'clock Monday morning, Washington time, to accept the armistice. It was accepted. So hostilities ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

Draft Calls Cancelled.

Almost the first action of the war department after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camp before Nov. 30.

United telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain be stopped immediately.

The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that wherever possible their immediate return to civil life will be arranged.

"I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions," Mr. Baker said. "There will be for the present no additional men brought in under the draft, and to the extent that we can, we will turn the men who have been inducted and have not yet reached training camps."

Must Disarm Enemy.

Signing of the armistice with Germany, which brings the world war to a close, does not mean that the great American military machine will cease to operate at once. America must play an important part in disarming and guarding the enemy.

During the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the peace conference, it is assumed that the major portion of Gen. Pershing's expeditionary forces in France must be retained there. It is possible also that for reasons of international politics some American garrisons may be kept in disputed territory even after the actual peace negotiations have been brought to a close.

Troops which have seen the longest service in France probably will be returned home soon to be replaced by new men who in this country will perform guard or other duty overseas. There are more than 1,000,000 men now in camps in the United States.

Return home of American naval forces—Battleships, destroyers, submarines, converted yachts, supply ships and the like—also will follow the end of the war. Definite plans have not been revealed, but it is assumed here that once disposition in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the American dreadnaughts with the British grand fleet together with most of the destroyers and other submarines, hunting the enemy craft will return.

More Work For Navy.

Even with hostilities ended, however, much other naval work, aside from that of taking over and guarding German and Austrian naval vessels, remains to be done. Removal of the thousands of mines laid by the allied, American and German navies will from no small part of this work and undoubtedly the fleet of permanent warships, signals and repair ships left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended to the armistice terms reads: 'The German government shall be responsible for removing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and removal. The German government shall also remove all obstructions (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.'

"The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territories. The troops of the allies and the United States shall be charged to the German government."

"10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, shall be fixed, of all allied and United States troops in Germany. Allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish."

"11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required."

Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

"12. Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany: 'All German troops at present in any territory which before the war lay to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.'

"13. Evacuation by German troops of all German troops at present in any territory which before the war lay to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914."

"14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to occupying or retaining for Germany any territory in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914)."

"15. Abandonment of the territories of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary territories."

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PEACE TERMS LEAVE ENEMY POWERLESS TO RESUME WAR

Wilson Gives Text of Armistice and Pledges Aid to Stricken Country.

HUN ARMIES TO DISARM

President Informs Congress of the Agreement Signed by Vanquished Enemy.

TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Occupation by Allied and American Forces of Strategic Points in Germany; Surrender of Fleet and U-boats; Occupation of Naval Bases and Release of All Allied and American Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house were nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the president speak for the delivery of the armistice and the world which heralds the coming of peace.

Communications Terms to Congress.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger and more important of the conditions which it is necessary to deal with."

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he has authorized and instructed to communicate to them."

Military Clauses of Terms.

"These terms are as follows:

"1. Military clauses on western front:

"2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops, with leave not to leave the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with note annexed to the stated terms."

"3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted."

"4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2-800 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfers, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers, mostly D. 7's and night-bombing machines). The above to be delivered to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note."

"5. Evacuation by German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine."

"These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation, and as such preferable to a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 10 days from the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation

and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed."

"6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, highways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired."

"7. All civil and military personnel at present employed in these shall be returned to their homes. Five thousand locomotives, 60,000 wagons and 30,000 motor lorries in good working order, with

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the
Greatest Struggle in the
World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before
the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to
Rule the World Could Be Assured—
Progress of the Titanic Contest
Practically as It Went On From Day
to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning a war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle.

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Clermont; Russian troops enter Germany at Schweidnitz; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and German asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.
Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.
Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.
Aug. 6—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.
Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege, Belgium; German troops enter Belgium; British land troops in France.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.
Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.
Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtau.

Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.
Aug. 28—English war naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.
Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zepelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2—Government of France transfers to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.
Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne; British sign pact to make no separate peace.
Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemyel.
Oct. 9—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—Germans take Ghent.
Oct. 19—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 20—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 7—Tsingtau falls before Japanese troops.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upwards of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 8—Romania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

HONORS THRUST UPON THEM
"Inside Story" of How Two Signaling Officers Came to Be Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Soldiers tell many queer stories about the manner in which medals are won, all agreeing that many deserved awards are never made, simply because the heroic action was not observed by the officer in charge.

A captain once in a signaling battalion tells the following story:

PRUNE COMES INTO ITS OWN
Once Degraded Fruit Has Left the Boarding House and Joined the Army.

New York.—The professional Joker has lost his best title but now that the degraded prune has become exalted, forsaken the boarding house and joined the army.

The prune was not really half the low it seemed to be. Took the high and the high cost of living to prove

Jan. 11—Germans cross the Tawna, 30 miles from Warsaw.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea.
Jan. 26—Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Alsace repulsed.
Feb. 1—British report strong German attack near La Bassée.
Feb. 2—Turks are defeated in attack on Suva canal.
Feb. 4—Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.
Feb. 8—Turks along Suez canal in full retreat; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedoes.
Feb. 12—Germans capture Lodz.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 20,000 prisoners.
Feb. 14—Russians report capture of fortifications at Smolensk.
Feb. 16—Germans capture Plock and Bialystok in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district.
Feb. 17—Germans report they have taken 300,000 Russian prisoners in Mazurian lake region.
Feb. 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.
Feb. 19—20—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
Feb. 21—American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine in North sea.
Feb. 22—Germans was office announced capture of 100,000 Russian prisoners in engagements in Mazurian lake region; American steamer Carib sunk by mine in North sea.
Feb. 23—Dardanelles entrance forts captured by English and French.
March 4—Landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles straits; German U-boat sunk by French destroyers.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific by English.
March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sink in Dardanelles straits.
March 22—Port of Przemyel surrenders to Russians.
March 23—Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.
March 25—Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians.
April 8—German auxiliary cruiser, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at Newport News Va.
April 10—Italy has 1,200,000 men mobilized under arms; Austrians report complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian mountains.
April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal and take 1,800 prisoners.
April 25—Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.
April 26—British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres battle.
May 7—Yser last stands torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, and Americans.
May 9—French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—Germans recapture Przemyel with Austrian help.
June 16—British naval defeat north of La Bassée Channel.
June 23—Italians enter Austrian territory south of River on western shore of Lake Garda.
July 3—Tolmino falls into Italian hands.
July 9—British make gains north of Ypres and French retake trenches in the Vosges.
July 13—Germans defeated in the Argonne.
July 20—Warsaw evacuated; Lithuania captured by Austrians.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 14—Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier.
Aug. 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.
Sept. 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces German will sink no more liners without warning.
Sept. 4—German submarine torpedoed liner Hesperus.
Sept. 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumbas.
Sept. 10—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.
Sept. 22—Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes encircling movement.
Sept. 25—26—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter-attacks repulsed.
Oct. 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Sofia.
Oct. 10—General Mackensen's forces take Belgrade.
Oct. 12—British Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.
Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Mitau.
Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona, torpedoed.
Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" calls for Europe.
Dec. 8—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
Jan. 11—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 19—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 23—Serbia, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
Feb. 23—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.
March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.
April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.
April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.
May 2—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.
May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.
May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.
May 31—Great naval battle off Dunkirk coast.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 20—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.
July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.
July 4—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.
July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.
July 23—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Iden.
July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgarians in Macedonia.
Aug. 2—French take Meuse.
Aug. 8—Roger Casement executed for treason.
Aug. 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British recapture Turkish attack on Suva canal.
Aug. 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.
Aug. 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Baku and Mosul.
Aug. 9—British cross Juarez river and occupy American city of Juarez.
Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Salsburg; allies take Dolan, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians.
Aug. 10—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Palmouth.
Aug. 24—French occupy Maupoux, north of the Somme; Russian recapture Mush in Armenia.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Romania enters war on side of allies.
Aug. 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.
Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.
Sept. 3—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobruja, in Romania.
Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Turtucaia; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgaria, city.
Sept. 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Silistria.
Sept. 14—British for first time use "tanks".
Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Gars.
Oct. 2—Romanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.
Oct. 3—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner Franconia.
Oct. 8—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.
Oct. 11—Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France.
Oct. 21—German-Bulgarian armies capture Constantza, Roumania.

1917

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.
Jan. 9—Russian premier, Repoff, resigns; Gullian succeeds him.
Jan. 13—Germany announces new unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without warning.
Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations.
Feb. 12—United States refuses to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order.
Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.
Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Lacomia without warning; many lost, including two Americans.
Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress to request to arm American merchantships.
Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.
March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16.
March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.

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May 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Tarnu-Severin from Roumanians.
May 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
May 26—Romanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.
May 27—Premier Herbert Asquith of England resigns.
May 28—David Lloyd George accepts British premiership.
May 29—Gen. von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Ploiești valley.
May 30—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
May 31—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 1—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 2—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 3—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 4—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 5—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 6—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 7—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 8—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 9—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 10—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 11—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 12—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 13—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 14—Czechoslovakia declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
June 15—Czechoslovakia declares war on

OFFICIAL CANVASS

Tabular Statement of the votes given for State Officers, Representative in Congress 8th District, Member of Assembly, County Officers at a General Election held in the several Towns, Wards and Villages and Election Districts in the County of Wood on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D., 1918, being the Fifth day of said month.

	Governor				Lieutenant Governor				Secretary of State				State Treasurer				Attorney General				Rep. in Congress				Member of Assembly				County Clerk				County Treasurer				Sheriff				Coroner				Clerk of Circuit Court				District Attorney				Register of Deeds				Surveyor			
	Henry A. Moehlenpah	William C. Dean	Emmanuel L. Philipp	Emil Seidl	John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Meade	Edward F. Dithmar	James H. Vint	George J. Hermann	Herbert J. Noyes	Merlin Hull	Edward C. Daurrow	Frank H. Egerer	Robert H. Churchill	Henry Johnson	Martin Jeorgensen	Thomas H. Ryan	John J. Blaine	Ben W. Reynolds	Herbert S. Siggelks	John W. Brown	Edward E. Browne	Leo Krzycki	Byron Whittingham	Sam Church	Claus Johnson	Scattering	Clifton W. Bluett	Scattering	John A. Werner	Scattering	A. B. Bever	Scattering	Frank W. Calkins	R. R. Williams	Scattering	Henry Ebbe	F. J. Deckert	Scattering	G. W. Severns	Scattering																			
Arpin	38	4	61	30	0	29	3	65	28	0	24	3	65	31	0	22	3	71	30	0	23	66	30	3	0	33	67	27	0	74	4	82	6	88	1	96	2	82	0	93	0	82	10	0	95	1	0	86	0											
Auburndale Town	13	1	32	35	0	11	0	33	33	0	9	0	35	32	0	10	1	30	33	0	10	33	33	1	1	10	34	33	0	41	3	47	0	46	0	44	0	45	0	48	0	37	14	0	44	3	0	48	0											
Auburndale Village	10	1	26	6	1	7	2	30	6	0	4	1	33	5	0	4	1	34	4	0	3	33	5	1	0	8	29	6	0	33	0	34	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	31	3	0	31	3	0	33	0													
Biron Village	8	2	24	1	0	10	2	22	0	0	10	2	22	0	0	11	2	21	0	0	12	21	0	2	0	14	20	0	0	25	0	26	0	25	0	27	0	23	0	25	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	27	0											
Cameron	14	2	18	8	0	10	0	22	8	0	7	0	25	8	0	7	0	26	8	0	8	25	8	0	0	9	24	8	0	24	0	30	0	30	0	28	0	24	0	26	0	17	14	0	27	1	0	23	0											
Cary	5	0	22	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	1	0	23	0	0	23	0											
Cranmoor	8	1	8	2	0	5	1	11	2	0	4	1	12	2	0	3	1	13	2	0	4	12	2	0	0	5	13	1	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	15	6	0	14	0	0	14	0											
Dexter	10	1	16	12	0	7	1	18	12	0	6	1	19	8	0	6	1	20	11	0	7	19	12	1	0	9	19	10	0	22	3	21	0	22	0	22	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	0	22	0												
Grand Rapids, 1st Ward	30	0	41	6	0	27	0	42	5	0	26	0	44	5	0	27	0	42	5	0	27	43	5	0	0	31	41	5	0	50	1	58	0	55	0	58	1	52	0	60	0	53	1	0	55	1	0	50	1											
Grand Rapids, 2nd Ward	31	1	103	13	0	29	1	102	13	0	22	1	108	13	0	24	1	106	13	0	23	108	12	1	0	32	101	12	0	114	3	127	0	123	0	128	3	121	0	131	0	123	2	0	125	0	0	119	0											
Grand Rapids, 3rd Ward	48	2	78	6	0	39	2	85	6	0	19	2	98	5	0	20	1	97	6	0	27	88	6	2	0	38	85	5	0	106	0	114	0	115	0	118	0	104	0	118	0	115	4	0	119	1	0	112	2											
Grand Rapids, 4th Ward	27	2	89	22	0	25	3	87	23	0	20	2	92	23	0	20	2	95	23	0	22	88	23	2	0	22	92	23	0	108	1	111	0	115	0	115	0	111	0	116	0	113	3	0	115	0	0	113	0											
Grand Rapids, 5th Ward	29	0	40	26	0	28	1	38	26	0	30	2	37	28	0	26	1	38	27	0	29	36	28	0	0	27	42	24	0	44	0	53	0	47	0	53	1	48	0	53	0	51	1	0	50	1	0	50	0											
Grand Rapids, 6th Ward	29	1	55	20	0	28	0	56	19	0	20	1	58	20	0	19	1	57	20	0	21	56	20	0	0	24	59	11	0	61	0	70	0	68	0	71	0	65	0	71	0	66	2	0	69	2	0	64	0											
Grand Rapids, 7th Ward	26	1	42	22	1	24	1	42	23	0	15	1	49	21	0	17	1	50	21	0	19	49	21	1	0	21	49	18	0	58	2	62	1	60	0	60	1	55	0	62	0	61	0	0	59	1	0	59	0											
Grand Rapids, 8th Ward	27	0	37	11	0	23	0	41	10	0	17	0	40	11	0	20	0	41	11	0	20	37	11	0	0	25	40	10	0	50	1	56	0	50	0	50	4	49	0	50	0	51	3	0	51	1	0	50	0											
Grand Rapids Town	14	4	37	13	0	13	2	38	11	0	13	2	38	13	0	13	2	38	12	0	12	38	11	3	0	16	38	11	0	46	0	50	0	49	0	50	1	49	0	53	0	50	1	1	51	2	0	47	0											
Hansen	26	4	37	26	0	20	2	43	26	0	15	2	48	26	0	16	1	49	25	0	17	48	25	3	0	19	47	25	0	46	6	58	0	62	0	62	1	61	0	58	0	60	1	0	60	0	0	59	0											
Hiles	7	0	7	6	0	5	0	9	6	0	3	0	11	6	0	3	0	11	6	0	3	11	6	0	0	7	8	5	0	14	1	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	17	0											
Lincoln	34	5	53	25	2	29	0	65	21	0	19	1	74	21	0	22	0	73	22	1	23	70	20	1	0	26	71	18	1	87	0	91	0	91	0	93	0	91	0	92	0	75	23	0	89	7	0	91	0											
Marshfield, 1st Ward	42	0	43	92	0	40	0	40	91	0	34	1	46	92	0	34	2	44	91	0	35	40	92	3	0	35	42	93	0	49	0	59	0	55	0	65	1	56	0	58	0	30	65	0	58	22	0	51	1											
Marshfield, 2nd Ward	17	1	32	24	0	16	1	32	22	0	18	1	27	20	0	17	1	30	21	0	18	29	21	0	0	16	31	23	0	36	0	39	0	40	0	45	0	41	0	45	0	16	43	0	35	13	0	39	0											
Marshfield, 3rd Ward	57	4	87	36	1	45	3	95	34	0	41	2	99	31	1	44	2	97	32	0	44	93	30	2	1	53	93	31	0	113	1	120	0	118	1	121	1	105	1	119	0	58	92	9	11	22	1	11	0											
Marshfield, 4th Ward	75	8	79	41	0	53	5	105	39	0	47	6	103	37	0	47	6	104	35	0	52	93	38	6	0	64	93	36	0	121	1	117	0	116	0	129	3	114	2	119	0	65	89	0	124	24	0	11	0											
Marshfield, 5th Ward	67	2	56	23	0	48	1	68	22	0	37	3	77	22	0	40	4	74	23	0	43	72	23	0	0	55	70	21	0	91	0	97	0	9																										

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the
Greatest Struggle in the
World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before
the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to
Rule the World Could Be Assured—
Progress of the Titanic Contest
Practically as It Went On From Day
to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Chateau; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidowitz; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.
Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.
Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.
Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.
Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.
Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege; Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.
Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Peking; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.
Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.
Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Singapur.
Aug. 27—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.
Aug. 28—English war naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenburg; capture Antwerp; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.
Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.
Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.
Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne; Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.
Sept. 6—French war battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Alsace starts; German retreat halted.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Pzemyasl.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—German take Ghent.
Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 7—Tsingtau falls before Japanese troops.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Hinden destroyed.
Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby; on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defense.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Aviano, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 8—Rumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

HONORS THRUST UPON THEM

"Inside Story" of How Two Signaling Officers Came to Receive Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Soldiers tell many queer stories about the manner in which medals are won, all agreeing that many deserved awards are never made, simply because the heroic action was not observed by the officer in charge.

A captain once in a signaling battalion tells the following story:

A certain British colonel, by dint of hard work and patience, had built up what was believed to be the most efficient signaling company at the front. Time after time general headquarters would send a memorandum requesting the colonel to name an efficient officer or man, and within a few days the person mentioned would be transferred to some other company. At length the colonel received a note asking him to please "submit the names of your two most efficient signallers."

The company had just taken part

in a particularly difficult operation, and the colonel felt justifiably angry at the idea of losing his two best observers with the prospect of more hard work ahead. He and the adjutant talked the matter over, and they checked at the result. There had recently joined the company two worthless young fellows, who shirked every duty they possibly could. These were the "efficient" men the colonel mentioned.

"That'll put an end to their regulations," he chuckled. The sequel came a few days later, when a notification

came from headquarters that the men mentioned had, by special recommendation of their commanding officer, been awarded the Distinguished Conduct medal!

October Was Eighth Month.

October, during which the sun's rays Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and the moon was in the sign of the scorpion, was the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March. Thien Numa added January

and February to the calendar, and October became the tenth month, but the name has always stuck. Once it was changed to Germanicus, in honor of a Roman general, Germanicus Caesar, who defeated the Germans in three campaigns, but that name didn't prove popular, and went into the discard, according to an exchange. It is said the selection of a deity to represent October was because the killing frosts of October are as fatal to summer's flowers as the sting of the scorpion is to living creatures.

HAS GODFATHERS TO SPARE

Whole Section Wants to Adopt French Babe Born in an Ambulance.

Paris.—There's one baby in France who has more American godfathers than all the other French infants who have been adopted since the adoption agency was started.

In fact, the particular infant has some thirty-four American godfathers—a whole section of the United

States army ambulance, serving with French army, claiming the honor. But Preston Sparkman of Rocky Point, N. C. (he's the real hero of this story), heads the list.

A short time ago Sparkman while at his post was awakened at night by an excited gendarme crying:

"Ambulance tout de suite!"

Sparkman hurriedly drove his car to the hospital, where he found the ambulance section's camp, where instead of a wounded soldier a young woman was placed in his ambulance.

Then he began to pick his way carefully along a shell-pocked road to a hospital.

About half way to the hospital the gendarme began yelling to Sparkman, but the latter, not wishing to display lack of French to a mere military policeman, just said: "Ah, oui, ah oui."

But the gendarme continued talking his car and found the doctor had arrived. It was a blue-eyed baby boy.

Now the whole section wants to adopt the child.

A Real Crocheter.

"I see that young DeJones was given a commission in the army without going through an officers' training camp or taking any examinations."

"Why, you astonish me! How did it happen?"

"A high military officer chanced to see the chap light one of these anti-breeze matches in the middle of the barracks and declared that the army should not be deprived another moment of the services of a man so superhumanly resourceful."

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Tight at Ankles Loose Over Hips

New York.—The substitution of one idea for another as a form of regenerating, rejuvenating and re-arranging the human brain, is as old as psychology. It was practiced, even a leading fashion critic, probably long before the word was invented. It is one of the world's fundamental creeds, moral, physical and mental; and when some of the religionists get hold of it as a new doctrine, they were only exploiting what began before the Pyramids.

In the early part of the war, those who were not clever in the art, deplored the extraordinary skill of the Germans in being able to control the masses by deliberately substituting a new idea for an old one.

They were doing it today, and so far it has never failed them with their own people. They use the word "defensive" instead of "to conquer."

America is going through many phases today, probably the most powerful in her career, which have come about through the substitution in her composite brain of one national idea for another.

And the work filters down through crevices until it seeps through the strata of underlying, and seemingly insignificant, by-products of our national life.

It is this seepage down to dress which is the point of this preface. One idea has been substituted for another. With all the critics against its success, the psychologists watch with interest the public playing into the hands of those who started the idea.

Today American labels are put into French gowns. This is not a wild statement. It is done at some of the best houses. Mannequins will come in wearing frocks which the public is told are the designs of the house itself, and these models are sold to shops and lesser dressmakers and pass throughout the country as the creations of an American designer.

They were really made in France, brought to this country by importers, copied verbatim, and turned out as American creations.

That is not honest; but that is not exactly the point of this particular story. The extreme interest centers in the fact that the substitution of one idea for another in the national brain has compelled or persuaded the trade to offer to the public whatever it can that bears an American stamp.

Styles of the Hour.

We really are a very well-dressed continent today, and we have fewer

work. These are strange twins of fashion to be born in this autumn of 1918; but women who overcome the handicap, adopt both of them, and become immensely well pleased with themselves before Thanksgiving day arrives. That is the peculiar and mysterious quality with which women are endowed; adjusting themselves to a circumstance and seeming to fit into it in a few days.

The Japanese tulle has already become the walk of the moment among the mannequins. They caused immense amusement at the exhibitions of gowns, because they exaggerated it with none of the equally laughable naivety that the French mannequins have assumed for a decade.

We have no Margots or Andrees in this country, but we have our Dolores and Josephines of the immediate past and our Mabels and Madelines and Marguerites of the present; so we get all the gestures that go with the new gowns. It makes an exhibition of clothes quite a while while posing. It is these mannequins who have introduced the Japanese tulle, and it is a necessity if one would walk in some of the long, draped skirts that pull at the ankles.

Chollet makes evening gowns that have a tight leg strap across the back of the skirt, and the skirt is pulled up by the strap. No matter what the nature of the gown above the ankles, it is narrow there; the skirt may float above it, mirroring overskirts may swing outward with their bell-shaped hems, but the hem of the skirt has taken to itself the dimensions of a man's trousers.

Add Turned-Up Cuff.

It has also added the turned-up cuff, and some of the really smart frocks that are turned out have this cuff when they are not draped. It breaks the line of the tube effect and is quite good. It is made of peltory or of a cloth different from that which makes the skirt, and it is often faced with a bit of brilliant blue that Chollet combines with black.

Whatever else these skirts may do, they have made the skirt with the flare an impossible garment. Few women dare to wear it. If it is a plaited or a full skirt that hangs in straight line, its hem is pulled into an extremely narrow strip of cloth or peltory. If it is the skirt that tried to hide many women over last season, the gored one, with flaring seams at the side and a bias front width, then alteration is helpless. Rip it open if your mind is economically inclined, and make a curtness blouse of it, one which is cut in peltory, and the waist end held in by a loose belt.

All the discarded materials of the household seem to go to these blouses. For we do not look with keen eyes on a house with a temperature of 90 degrees and a transparent blouse; it makes the gooseblesh rise even now.

(Copyright, 1918, by The New York News Syndicate.)

Frock of Rose Crape.

A frock of rose crape has a straight skirt trimmed with three rows of fringe of coral beads and yarn.

Sleeves and Collar.

Some of the new fall suits are made with a cape effect at the back. One model, for instance, of dawn gray velvet, was fashioned in jacket effect with a high collar and a wide, wide jacket reaching a little below the hip line. The cape was set in at the side fronts of the garment and was gathered to a round yoke over the shoulder points and back and extended down half the length of the skirt. A draped sleeve was set into a narrow cuff of fur. The skirt was medium width and caught into a belt at the top with soft plaits. Accompanying this suit was a small hat with a stiff, bell-shaped crown, the narrow, turned-up brim being edged with fur.

Blouses in Suit Shades.

tailored and semi-tailored blouse in various suit shades, according to reports from representative manufacturers, is becoming one of the fall trade. Some quite heavy silks, crepe de chine, and even some of these models, though as a rule the heavy fabric is confined to the body

shoulder to knees, have it; but you will find that unless you adopt the straight, chemise tulle of the French frocks, you will prefer more width at your hips than at your knees. It is one of the subtle changes in clothes that has caused women to stop, think and renovate.

Cultivate Japanese Toodle.

The entrance of the bolshoi skirt plus the Japanese toodle is almost enough to take a woman's mind away from war.



Arabian-inspired street suit of black velours trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The bell-shaped tunic is edged with black crepe. The tight hem of skirt is finished with gold braid.

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Has Not "Jest Grown"

Swift & Company, in fifty years of well ordered growth, has become one of the great national services because it has learned to do something for the American people which they needed to have done for them, in the way in which they

It has met each successive demand, in the changing conditions of national life, by getting good meat to increasing millions effectively, efficiently, economically, and expeditiously.

refrigerator cars, car routes, branch houses, organization, and personnel of today are the practical solutions, born of practical experience, to the food problems of half a century.

Because of all these elements working in correlation and unison, Swift & Company

is able to supply more and better meat to more people than would have been possible otherwise, at a net profit per pound of meat so low (a fraction of a cent) that the consumer price is practically unaffected.


Strip away any portion of this vast, smooth-running human machine, and you

make a large part of the meat supply uncertain, lose the benefit of half a century of fruitful experience, and scatter the intelligent energies of men who have devoted a life, work toward meeting the needs of a nation in one vital field.

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The packing industry will be notified on request to
 Swift & Company,
 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Farmers!

Now is the time to place your orders for

Quality Limestone

to be shipped whenever you want to haul it.

Clover and Alfalfa will not make a satisfactory growth on Acid Soil. Limestone has increased these crops up to 100% and over.

If you will bring to any of our yards a sample of soil from any field of your farm, we will have it tested for acidity for you free of charge. This test will show how much Limestone is required to correct the acidity.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids Rudolph Vesper Nekroosa Millersore

Opportunity Smiles

upon those with bank accounts and laughs at those without.
What kind of a reception are you in for?
Better start a SAVINGS ACCOUNT

in NOVEMBER
With your Liberty Bond Interest

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

One Cent Sale!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Nov. 21, 22, 23

In spite of the high prices we have decided to hold another one of our famous ONE CENT SALES on the above dates. There are some items we were unable to obtain in time for our sale, but from the list below you will find that we have many necessary toilet goods and household remedies, that are in daily use.

Come and help us celebrate peace by making your purchases from the list below and save one-half of the regular price. Check items you want, bring list and basket with you to save us time and wrapping. We must conserve on paper and time.

- ### HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES
- 40c Baby Laxative . . . 2 for 41c
 - 40c Icthal Kidney Pills . . . 2 for 51c
 - 25c K.O. Balm . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Aspirin Tablets . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Blackberry Cordial . . . 2 for 31c
 - 25c Elixirs Expectorant . . . 2 for 31c
 - 25c Elixirs Aromatic . . . 2 for 31c
 - 25c Foot Bath Tablets . . . 2 for 26c
 - 15c Soda Mint . . . 2 for 16c
 - 60c Elixirs Milk Magnesia . . . 2 for 61c
 - 25c Senna Fig . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Elixirs Headache Powders . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c White Liniment . . . 2 for 31c
 - 1.20 Celery and Iron Tonic . . . 2 for 1.21
 - 1.20 Syrup Hypophosphites . . . 2 for 1.21
 - 60c Cherry Bark Cough Syrup . . . 2 for 61c
 - 25c Mentholine Balm . . . 2 for 26c

- ### TOILET ARTICLES
- 40c Cream Almonds . . . 2 for 41c
 - 40c Icthal Tooth Paste . . . 2 for 41c
 - 50c Bouquet Jeanelle Talc . . . 2 for 51c
 - 25c Violet Dule Talc . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Elixirs Violet Cerate . . . 2 for 31c
 - 50c Bouquet Jeanelle Complexion Powder . . . 2 for 51c
 - 50c Violet Dule Complexion Powder . . . 2 for 51c
 - 50c Almond Zander Complexion Powder . . . 2 for 51c
 - 60c Cocoa Butter Cold Cream . . . 2 for 61c
 - 50c Violet Dule Cold Cream . . . 2 for 51c
 - 40c Elixirs Cold Cream . . . 2 for 41c
 - 25c Pearl Powder . . . 2 for 26c
 - 50c Violet Dule Lq. Complexion Powder . . . 2 for 51c
 - 1.50 New England Toilet Water . . . 2 for 1.51
 - Wood Violet, Rose, Arbutus and Lily of the Valley . . . 2 for 1.51
 - 50c Violet Dule Shampoo . . . 2 for 51c
 - 75c ex. Arbutus Perfume . . . 2 for 76c
 - 25c ex. Crabapple Perfume . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Tar Shampoo Soap . . . 2 for 26c
 - 25c Rexall Skin Soap . . . 2 for 26c

- ### MISCELLANEOUS
- 25c Symonds Inn Cocoa . . . 2 for 31c
 - 25c Bitter Chocolate . . . 2 for 26c
 - 50c Stock Nuts . . . 2 for 51c
 - 2.25 Hot Water Bottle . . . 2 for 2.26
 - 1.75 Hot Water Bottle . . . 2 for 1.76
 - 1.75 Fountain Syringe . . . 2 for 1.76
 - 2.50 Spray Syringe . . . 2 for 2.51
 - 1.50 Crosscut Safety Razor . . . 2 for 1.51
 - 15c Liquid Glass . . . 2 for 16c
 - 50c Modern Art Paper . . . 2 for 51c
 - 45c Cascade Linen . . . 2 for 46c
 - 15c Envelopes . . . 2 for 16c
 - 10c Envelopes . . . 2 for 11c
 - 10c Rexall Toilet Soap . . . 2 for 11c
 - 15c Toilet Soap . . . 2 for 16c
- Many articles too numerous to mention which will be on display. Don't forget the day and date and bring your list and basket to make it possible for us to wait on you in quick time.
- Check list and bring with you.

OTTO'S PHARMACY
THE REXALL STORE
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

"Say It With Flowers"
Henry R. Ebsen,
FLORIST
Phone 25. Saratoga St.
EAST SIDE

COAL AND WOOD
The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.
Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.
CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

CORRECT GLASSES
All Opticians Claim To
Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my establishment.
If your Glasses are correct
today, you can see PERFECTLY,
if not the Glasses should
be discarded and CORRECT
GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM W. J. PSCHORR

At the Front, France,
Sept. 1918

Editor Tribune, Mr. Drumm—
Dear Friend,
Just a few lines from one of the Grand Rapids volunteers of not so many months past. I thought perhaps you might be interested in hearing from a former troop G man. I have traveled considerably, since the Monday, July 23, 1917 that we started our army career. As developments are being sent in the batteries. We hit a French port and like the rest of the fellows before and since they liked up off up a hill to a rest camp. We stayed a day, and then went on to the front line. After several months finishing up they sent us to the front and we have been on the go ever since. We have figured in a number of battles and believe me our division is well known. Our guns have fed the Germans well. We have shovelled them with good hot iron rations at will. During our campaigns, our likes I have been fortunate enough to go through the biggest cities of France and the best of all, Paris. I have been there twice. Its been fancy "French Pullmans", long days and nights on the go all the time. I have looked anything but fresh at many times, but a fellow always thinks, "well better keep him moving, and get a good long rest at home. I have been fortunate to meet a few Grand Rapids fellows and when we say one another it means a real old chat about the old town we left behind.

At the front there is fun and many dangers and one often has to think back of certain days when he has had his narrow calls. I know personally I can recall quite a number. Yet there is always some excitement to help pass away the time, and that the best of it all. I have been over the battlefields where thousands of "Hologna Bill's" men met their masters—the American boys and artillery. I have seen hundreds of them lying in shell holes, trenches, in the woods, along the roads. It should be a saying "where the American wounds his way, his path he can always make." I learned with regret that Lieut. Geo. Cronin is among the missing. I have seen him over here in a training camp and at the front. I have a paper clipping of a letter of Kenneth McCamley saying he was with the 18th P. A. He could have seen a great many Grand Rapids men as we trained in the same camp with them. Horace Palmatier went to the officers' training school in a month. A former troop G man who is settling an example. He went up there and ranked private first class, and the men who go from this grade with such a rank are rare and far between. Occasionally I hear from battery D men who are enthusiastic about getting up here. Its sure the way to heat the foe and we are driving him again. Sometimes for hours the roar of the artillery is deafening, and at night the flashes blind one. I don't believe Kaiser Bill's armies like our division very well and every division is good. I am receiving the Tribune right now and I always look forward to getting it. Must close and get to work, its 12:05 A. M. now.

Your friend,
W. J. Pschorr,
Hqds. Co. 67 P. Brigade.
P. S. Major Martin who is billeted with us sends his regards to Mr. Sutor.

FROM VINCENT E. BLISS

Somewhere in France,
Oct. 23rd, 1918

Dear Brother:—
Well Frank, I know you have been waiting for almost three months to receive some word from me and possibly by this time are somewhat impatient at my seeming neglect but for some time I have been too busy to even think of writing. At last, after weeks of hard and fast training, I am in a position to correspond to some extent and to the censorship regulations would permit I could write a book on my experiences in foreign territory and on the ocean. Oh boys! I'll never forget the ocean. First I thought I'd die, then I feared I wouldn't but the world looks brighter now. I am enjoying good health and getting plenty to eat with nothing to mar the future except the anticipation of my return trip across the Atlantic.

My experiences have been many and varied since leaving the states. I wish I were allowed to tell you even a small part of what I have seen regarding the matter of huge preparation and achievement of the United States and our Allies, but again the censor says no. This much however, I can say, we are united in one cause and purpose and all feel that we would not be worthy of a place in the hearts of our home folks if we even thought of returning before our enemy submitted to our power. Nobody back home can realize the change that is wrought in a man once he gets over here and sees things as they are. They and the military power visiting, suffering, sickness and death upon a people who ask nothing more than the right to live quietly and happily together and you will have the key note to the situation, but the writer is there one word of complaint. I have seen five foreign countries since you and I parted and have had a good chance to study the general conditions of all of them. The people are all more than glad to endure anything and everything is exhibited a spirit that would put most of us back in the states to shame. Almost all the women over here are in the service and the mark of sadness is stamped on the features of many of the old men but still there is a unity of purpose and splendid morale that closely spells victory regardless of how much longer it takes us to win.

Everything is so different over here that possibly a general description of things might interest you but I hardly know where or how to commence as everything appears to be wrong and out of place. It seems as though in the course of a few weeks the hands of time have been moved backward about three centuries. All the stores are narrower than ours, the dwelling houses are old fashioned and lack the modern improvements and conveniences that add so much to the pleasure of the American home and the stores compare very unfavorably to ours at home. The selection of merchandise is very limited and in most cases the price charged is out of all proportion to be worth of the article purchased. To serve on a list of prices here are prices on a few articles taken at random: Eggs \$1.10 per dozen, poor butter 75c per pound, a suit of ordinary flannel lined underwear \$6.00, a suit of flannel underwear \$10.00, a bar of laundry soap at 50c while heavy weight cotton socks are held at 90c per pair. Candy is very scarce and expensive to west of all is the fact that there is absolutely no chance to buy any cigarettes or tobacco of any kind. We are certainly fortunate as tobacco is now a part of our regular rations and we are no longer compelled to try and make some poor Frenchman sell us

LOCAL ITEMS

FROM WILL J. WHITE

Bound for Somewhere in France
Dear Folks:—
Just a few lines to tell you that I am well and that I am on the ocean sailing an old ship. I have not been a bit sea sick but believe me I have seen enough of the other boys that are sick and sick right. The only thing that I don't like about this trip is that the farm houses and stations are a little too far apart. I haven't seen a tree or a patch of potatoes since we started and I tell you they didn't build the center of the ocean close enough to the shore to suit a lot of us Sammies but I guess it is the way they wanted it.

We were all on the top deck the other day and a big whale came to the top of the water and we watched it a long time. I think he was on his way to United States because he was headed that way. I have seen a few sharks but not very clear. We sure had nice weather until last night when the wind started to blow and it got cloudy and today it is a little chilly out on the deck.

Well I haven't any other news to tell you only I wish we were all over there licking the Germans right now. Well folks I hope that this writing finds you all well and don't worry a bit about me because I will take care of myself and I am on my way to the country I longed to see all my life and I sure will have a lot to tell you when I get home. Well I will close for this time, with my best regards love to you all. I remain as ever your loving soldier son and brother,
Will J. White,
134th Int. Co. G.

Win. Clifton departed on Monday for Shipton where he will be employed on a dredge for several weeks.

Carl Pemberton and family of Mosinee were guests at the home of Registrar of Deeds, Henry Ebbe on Saturday.

Mrs. Marie M. Pease and her mother, Mrs. Flora May, left the past week for Florida where they expect to spend the winter.

John E. Daly received word on Monday to the effect that his son, Donald, who is in the navy, had arrived safely overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Short of Wausau were in the city last week, having come down to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edward Hayes.

Leslie Hill and John Podratz who are taking military instruction at Ripon college were home to spend the week end with their parents.

Mrs. Geo. Goodman departed on Friday for Elcho to assist in taking care of her daughter in law, Mrs. Roy Gernsman, who is very low with influenza.

Atty. B. R. Giggins returned from Milwaukee the latter part of last week and spent several days in this city looking after some business matters.

Mrs. Del Gouche of Alberta, Canada, who has been visiting relatives here and at Rudolph for the past two months, leaving for her home on Tuesday evening.

Miss Leone Dawson, who has been employed as trimmer in the millinery department at Cohen Bros. the past season departed for her home at Oconomowoc on Saturday.

Miss Bernice Eggert has resigned her position as bookkeeper at the State bank at Nekeosha, and accepted the position as bookkeeper at the Northwestern depot in this city.

25% Cash Discount Sale Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 21, to 23rd on coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists and neckties. Ready-to-Wear Tailors, 201 4th Ave. S. I. E. Wilcox.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin departed on Monday for Green Bay where she was called to the bedside of her brother, Engineer Geo. Ward, who is seriously ill at a sanitarium there and not expected to live.

Pittsville Record—Neighbor Nash has had more glory thrust upon him. Yes, by thunder, he's Grandpa Mitchell now, all because of Harry Engen Mitchell who has been a Grand Rapids resident for some time.

Women's winter coats in plush, velvet and wool materials at 25% discount, one-fourth off of regular marked prices. \$20.00 coats \$15.00, \$25.00 coats \$18.75, \$35.00 coats \$26.25. Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I. E. Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zeeman who reside on R. D. 1 Nekeosha were in the city shopping on Saturday. Hereafter the Zeeman family will keep in touch with Grand Rapids affairs, having their name enrolled on the Tribune subscription list.

This would be a better world if men were as careful of their own records as they are of the records of their photographs.

Keep a Record of Your Income and Expenditures

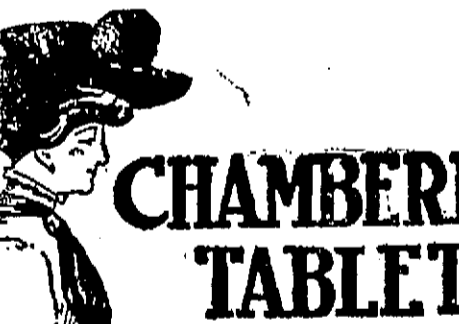
by depositing your income in the bank and drawing checks in payment of your bills. At the end of the month your bank book will be an accurate record of all your business transactions and your canceled checks, which are returned by the bank, are good receipts for the bills you have paid.

This bank makes a specialty of small Checking Accounts and is glad to furnish all supplies free of charge.

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS -- WISCONSIN
"The Bank That Does Things for You"

MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
THIS is just what you need, madam. Many women who were troubled with indigestion, a sallow, muddy skin, indicating biliousness and habitual constipation, have been permanently cured by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Before using these tablets they felt miserable and despondent. Now they are cheerful and happy and relish their meals. Try them. They only cost a quarter.



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OLD age holds for youth a lesson as immutable as fate. If you would become a sturdy member of the community, commanding the respect of the world, you must save your money.

If you save your money you save your friends and make new ones. You make opportunities that your cash can take advantage of. Open a savings account with this bank at your convenience. We pay a liberal per cent, interest on deposits and guarantee the safety of your money.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

The H. F. Gaulke family are ill with influenza.

L. A. DeQuere spent several days in Marinette last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brennan of Green Bay are visiting with relatives in the city this week.

Mrs. Chris. Hassel has been confined to her home several days the past week by sickness.

M. L. Greenberg of Neenah spent Sunday in the city looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schuerer of Walke departed for a visit with friends and relatives at Milwaukee.

Andrew Anderson of the town of Saratoga was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday.

Mrs. Phyllis Warren has been confined to her home several days during the past week with influenza.

Paul Arvin who is attending Marquette college is home to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Arpin.

Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey of Rudolph were in the city on Tuesday visiting with relatives and friends.

Mrs. C. E. Briere departed on Saturday for Fond du Lac to spend a week visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Knock.

Wm. Clifton departed on Monday for Shipton where he will be employed on a dredge for several weeks.

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This would be a better world if men were as careful of their own records as they are of the records of their photographs.

Judge W. J. Conway is confined to his home with influenza.

Arthur Peters is able to be out again after a two weeks illness with the grippe.

Mrs. N. Palzer and daughter, Kate, of Appleton, are visiting at the home of H. B. Welland.

Ben Polot of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday.

August F. Knuth of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Monday.

Mrs. J. H. McAllister of Chicago is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Kaudy in the city for several weeks.

Fred Klug, who lives out Kellner way, favored the Tribune with a call on Saturday while in the city on business.

Andy Karsboom, who has been in Milwaukee where he underwent a surgical operation, returned home on Saturday.

D. B. Phillo has received word from his son, John M., who is in the 116th engineers corps that he had arrived safely in France.

Rev. R. W. Pautz was in Almond over Sunday where he occupied the pulpit in the German Lutheran church on that day.

Charles Eberius of the town of Saratoga was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Ebacher of the town of Lincoln were guests at the N. J. Richards home on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hayes of Wausau spent several days in the city the past week. Mr. Hayes having been called here by the death of his mother.

Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Mrs. Kate Collins and Mr. Erick Karberg, which is to take place on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Vandenberg and six months old baby boy, departed on Saturday from Minnesota where Mr. Vandenberg has been operating a dredge the past summer.

Mrs. A. B. Sutor and daughter, Ethel, visited with relatives in Marshfield on Friday and Saturday.

Peter Moberg, Jess Sparks, and D. Meaddough returned on Sunday night from Buffalo Lake, Minn., where they have been dredging for the summer.

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J. H. Miller, who recently purchased the Bender farm west of the city, was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Miller has established a milk route in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Margraf of Harshdw, who purchased the Ted Chapman home and 23 acres of land on Grand Ave. moved down the past week and have taken possession of their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Haertl were in the city on Friday visiting with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Haertl formerly lived in this city, but have been located on a farm at Lindsey since leaving here. They expect to live at Northport hereafter if they like it there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haertl have many friends here who wish them success in their new location.

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Peter Moberg, Jess Sparks, and D. Meaddough returned on Sunday night from Buffalo Lake, Minn., where they have been dredging for the summer.

Thos. Kiley of the town of Grand Rapids was among the callers at the Tribune office on Saturday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

H. P. Viland of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Viland reports everything in line shape out in his town.

C. E. McKee, who is a member of the county board, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Tuesday, the board having finished its labors and he being on his way home.

J. H. Miller, who recently purchased the Bender farm west of the city, was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Miller has established a milk route in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Margraf of Harshdw, who purchased the Ted Chapman home and 23 acres of land on Grand Ave. moved down the past week and have taken possession of their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Haertl were in the city on Friday visiting with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Haertl formerly lived in this city, but have been located on a farm at Lindsey since leaving here. They expect to live at Northport hereafter if they like it there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haertl have many friends here who wish them success in their new location.

Pittsville Record—Only two persons took the examination for the postmastership of Pittsville Wednesday at Grand Rapids, Nush Mitchell and A. B. Cotey. The examination was given by the postmaster of Grand Rapids, and it will be likely a month or more before an appointment is made. Both gentlemen taking the examination are republicans, and with a democratic administration there likely will not be any choice as to politics.

VICTORY Special Sale!

AT
**Cohen Bros. Department Store, begins
Nov. 25, 26, 27, Three Days Only!**

Americans have done their bit at the front, and at home, and done it well. So let us rejoice this year Thanksgiving day more than ever. As we have been the means of closing an epoch in history that will not be forgotten in many generations to come, so let us all hail to the power of freedom on Thanksgiving Day.

LADIES COATS

Ladies Coats, all this seasons styles, made of cloth velours and plushes at a

**15%
Discount**



LADIES HATS

Now is the time for you to buy your Hat for Thanksgiving. All this seasons styles at a

**25%
Discount**

Good white shaker flannel, worth 20c, per yard	14c	Men's flannel overshirts, grey and blue, worth \$2.50 at	\$1.98
Dark flannelette, worth 35c now per yard	22c	Men's heavy shaker sweaters, worth \$2.00, at	\$1.65
Percale, light colors, double width per yard	19c	Mercerized table cloth, worth \$1.00, per yard	69c
Misses' all wool sweaters, worth \$1.75, now at	98c	Calumet baking powder, per 1 pound can	20c
Mercerized Poplins, all colors, worth 50c, per yard	34c	Mason fruit jars, pints per dozen	59c
Ladies black hose, worth 20c, per pair	14c	Mason fruit jar, quarts per dozen	69c
Men's ribbed union suits, worth \$2.00, at	\$1.50	Mason fruit jar, 2 quart per dozen	79c
Boy's heavy fleeced lined shirts, worth 75c at	43c	Good Roasted coffee per pound	15c
Heavy striped Poplin, worth 40c, per yard	19c	Grandma's egg noodles, per box	8c
Men's heavy wool socks, worth 75c, per pair	48c	Good seeded raisins, 15 oz., per box	12 1/2c
White cotton twill toweling, worth 12c, per yard	9c	Child's white handkerchiefs, limit 6 at	2c
German knitting yarn, per 1/4 pound skein, at	75c	Muslin sheets, 72x90 worth \$1.00 Victory sale at	79c

We have a complete line of rubbers at about last year's prices. Don't miss your chance to buy goods at old prices.

COHEN BROS. DEPARTMENT STORE
The Store That Saves You Money. GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Swift & Company, Inc. - Chicago, 1916
One of Our 22 Packing Plants in U.S.A.

Unlike Topsy— Swift & Company Has Not “Jest Grown”

Swift & Company, in fifty years of well ordered growth, has become one of the great national services because it has learned to do something for the American people which they needed to have done for them, in the way in which they

It has met each successive demand, in the changing conditions of national life, by getting good meat to increasing millions effectively, efficiently, economically, and expeditiously.

The Swift & Company packing plants,

refrigerator cars, car routes, branch houses, organization, and personnel of today are the practical solutions, born of practical experience, to the food problems of half a century.

Because of all these elements working in correlation and unison, Swift & Company

is able to supply more and better meat to more people than would have been possible otherwise, at a net profit per pound of meat so low (a fraction of a cent) that the consumer price is practically unaffected.

Strip away any portion of this vast, smooth-running human machine, and you

make a large part of the meat supply uncertain, lose the benefit of half a century of fruitful experience, and scatter the intelligent energies of men who have devoted a life work toward meeting the needs of a nation in one vital field.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of
the packing industry will be mailed on request to
Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



SWIFT & COMPANY
U.S.A.

Farmers!

Now is the time to place your orders for

Quality Limestone

to be shipped whenever you want to haul it.

Clover and Alfalfa will not make a satisfactory growth on Acid Soil. Limestone has increased these crops up to 100% and over.

If you will bring to any of our yards a sample of soil from any field of your farm, we will have it tested for acidity for you free of charge. This service is provided to you as a courtesy.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Grand Rapids · Rudolph · Veiper · Nekocsa · Millagere

Opportunity Smiles

Opportunity smiles

upon those with banl: accounts and laughs at those without. What kind of a reception are you in for?

Better start a SAVINGS ACCOUNT
in NOVEMBER
With your Liberty Bond Interest

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

[illegible]

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

	Governor					Lieutenant Governor					Secretary of State					State Treasurer					Attorney General					Rep. in Congress					Member of Assembly					County Clerk					County Treasurer					Sheriff					Coroner					Clerk of Circuit Court					District Attorney					Register of Deeds					Surveyor				
	Henry A. Moehlenpah	William C. Dean	Emanuel L. Philipp	Emil Seidl	Scattering	John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Meade	Edward F. Dithmar	James H. Vint	Scattering	George J. Hermann	Herbert J. Noyes	Murlin Hull	Edward C. Damrow	Scattering	Frank H. Egger	Robert H. Churchill	Henry Johnson	Martin Jeorgensen	Scattering	Thomas H. Rhyan	John J. Blaine	Ben W. Reynolds	Herbert S. Siggeks	Scattering	John W. Brown	Edward E. Browne	Leo Krzycki	Scattering	Byron Whittingham	Scattering	Sam Church	Scattering	Claus Johnson	Scattering	Clifton W. Bhett	Scattering	John A. Werner	Scattering	A. B. Bever	Scattering	Frank W. Culkins	R. E. Williams	Scattering	Henry Ebbe	F. J. Deckert	Scattering	G. W. Severis	Scattering																										
Arpin	38	4	61	30	0	29	3	65	28	0	24	3	66	31	0	22	3	71	30	0	23	66	30	3	0	33	67	27	0	74	4	82	0	88	1	96	2	82	0	33	0	82	10	0	95	1	0	85	0																										
Auburndale Town	13	1	32	36	0	11	0	33	33	0	9	0	35	32	0	10	1	30	33	0	10	33	33	1	1	10	34	33	0	41	3	47	0	46	0	44	0	45	0	48	0	37	14	0	44	3	0	48	0																										
Auburndale Village	10	1	26	6	1	7	2	30	6	0	4	1	33	5	0	4	1	34	4	0	3	33	5	1	0	8	29	6	0	33	0	34	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	31	3	0	31	3	0	33	0																										
Biron Village	8	2	24	1	0	10	2	22	0	0	10	2	22	0	0	11	2	21	0	0	12	21	0	2	0	14	20	0	0	25	0	26	0	25	0	27	0	23	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	26	0	27	0																										
Cameron	14	2	18	8	0	10	0	22	8	0	7	0	25	8	0	7	0	26	8	0	8	26	8	0	0	9	24	8	0	24	0	10	0	30	0	28	0	24	0	26	0	17	14	0	27	1	0	23	0																										
Cary	6	0	22	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	24	0	10	0	30	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	1	0	23	0	23	0																									
Cranmoor	8	1	8	2	0	5	1	11	2	0	4	1	12	2	0	3	1	13	2	0	4	12	2	0	0	5	13	1	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0																										
Exeter	10	1	16	12	0	7	1	18	12	0	6	1	19	8	0	6	1	20	11	0	7	19	12	1	0	9	19	10	0	22	3	21	0	22	0	22	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	22	0	22	0																										
Grand Rapids, 1st Ward	30	0	41	5	0	27	0	42	5	0	26	0	44	5	0	27	0	42	5	0	27	43	5	0	0	31	41	5	0	50	1	59	0	55	0	58	1	52	0	60	0	53	1	0	55	1	0	50	1																										
Grand Rapids, 2nd Ward	31	1	103	13	0	29	1	102	13	0	22	1	108	13	0	24	1	106	13	0	23	108	12	1	0	32	101	12	0	114	3	127	0	123	0	128	3	121	0	131	0	123	2	0	125	0	0	119	0																										
Grand Rapids, 3rd Ward	48	2	78	6	0	36	2	85	6	0	19	2	98	5	0	20	1	97	6	0	27	8																																																					

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk
HENRY EBBE, Register of Deeds
W. T. JONES, Supr. Co. Board.
Board of County C.

OFFICIAL CANVASS

Tabular Statement of the votes given for State Officers, Representative in Congress 8th District, Member of Assembly, County Officers at a General Election held in the several Towns, Wards and Villages and Election Districts in the County of Wood on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D., 1918, being the Fifth day of said month.

	Governor				Lieutenant Governor				Secretary of State				State Treasurer				Attorney General				Rep. in Congress				Member of Assembly				County Clerk				County Treasurer				Sheriff				Coroner				Clerk of Circuit Court				District Attorney				Register of Deeds				Surveyor			
	Henry A. Moehlenpah	William C. Dean	Emmanuel L. Philipp	Emil Seidl	John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Meade	Edward F. Dithmar	James H. Vint	George J. Hermann	Herbert J. Noyes	Merlin Hull	Edward C. Danrow	Frank R. Egerer	Robert H. Churchill	Henry Johnson	Martin Jeorgensen	Thomas H. Ryan	John J. Blaine	Ben W. Reynolds	Herbert S. Siggelko	John W. Brown	Edward E. Browne	Leo Krzycki	Byron Whittingham	Sam Church	Claus Johnson	Clifton W. Bluet	John A. Werner	A. B. Bever	Frank W. Calkins	R. R. Williams	Henry Ebbe	F. J. Deckert	G. W. Severns																										
Arpin	38	4	61	30	0	29	3	65	28	0	24	3	65	31	0	22	3	71	30	0	23	66	30	3	0	33	67	27	0	74	4	82	0	88	1	96	2	82	0	93	0	82	10	0	95	1	0	85	0											
Auburndale Town	13	1	32	35	0	11	0	33	33	0	9	0	35	32	0	10	1	30	33	0	10	33	33	1	1	10	34	33	0	41	3	47	0	45	0	44	0	45	0	48	0	37	14	0	44	3	0	48	0											
Auburndale Village	10	1	26	6	1	7	2	30	5	0	4	1	33	5	0	4	1	34	4	0	3	33	5	1	0	8	29	6	0	33	0	34	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	31	3	0	31	3	0	33	0													
Biron Village	5	2	24	1	0	10	2	22	0	0	10	2	22	0	0	11	2	21	0	0	12	21	0	2	0	14	20	0	0	25	0	26	0	25	0	27	0	23	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	0	27	0												
Cameron	14	2	18	8	0	10	0	22	8	0	7	0	25	8	0	7	0	26	8	0	8	25	8	0	0	9	24	8	0	24	0	30	0	30	0	28	0	24	0	26	0	17	14	0	27	1	0	23	0											
Cary	5	0	22	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	0	24	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	1	0	23	0	0	23	0											
Cranmoor	8	1	8	2	0	5	1	11	2	0	4	1	12	2	0	3	1	13	2	0	4	12	2	0	0	5	13	1	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	14	0													
Dexter	10	1	16	12	0	7	1	18	12	0	6	1	19	8	0	6	1	20	11	0	7	19	12	1	0	9	19	10	0	22	3	21	0	22	0	22	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	0	22	0												
Grand Rapids, 1st Ward	30	0	41	6	0	27	0	42	5	0	26	0	44	5	0	27	0	42	5	0	27	43	5	0	0	31	41	5	0	50	1	58	0	55	0	58	1	52	0	60	0	53	1	0	55	1	0	50	1											
Grand Rapids, 2nd Ward	31	1	103	13	0	29	1	102	13	0	22	1	108	13	0	24	1	106	13	0	23	108	12	1	0	32	101	12	0	114	3	127	0	123	0	128	3	121	0	131	0	123	2	0	125	0	0	119	0											
Grand Rapids, 3rd Ward	48	2	78	6	0	39	2	85	6	0	19	2	98	5	0	20	1	97	6	0	27	88	6	2	0	38	85	5	0	106	0	114	0	115	0	118	0	104	0	118	0	115	4	0	119	1	0	112	2											
Grand Rapids, 4th Ward	27	2	89	22	0	25	3	87	23	0	20	2	92	23	0	20	2	95	23	0	22	88	23	2	0	22	62	23	0	108	1	111	0	115	0	115	0	111	0	110	0	113	3	0	115	0	0	113	0											
Grand Rapids, 5th Ward	29	0	49	26	0	28	1	38	26	0	30	2	37	28	0	26	1	38	27	0	29	36	28	0	0	27	42	24	0	44	0	53	0	47	0	53	1	48	0	53	0	51	1	0	50	1	0	50	0											
Grand Rapids, 6th Ward	29	1	55	20	0	28	0	55	19	0	20	1	58	20	0	19	1	57	20	0	21	56	20	0	0	24	59	11	0	61	0	70	0	68	0	71	0	65	0	71	0	66	2	0	69	2	0	64	0											
Grand Rapids, 7th Ward	26	1	42	22	1	24	1	42	23	0	15	1	49	21	0	17	1	50	21	0	19	49	21	1	0	21	49	18	0	58	2	62	1	60	0	60	1	55	0	62	0	61	0	0	59	1	0	59	0											
Grand Rapids, 8th Ward	27	0	37	11	0	23	0	41	10	0	17	0	40	11	0	20	0	41	11	0	20	37	11	0	0	25	40	10	0	50	1	56	0	50	0	50	4	49	0	50	0	51	3	0	51	1	0	50	0											
Grand Rapids Town	14	4	37	13	0	13	2	38	11	0	13	2	38	13	0	13	2	38	12	0	12	38	11	3	0	16	38	11	0	46	0	50	0	49	0	50	1	49	0	53	0	50	1	1	51	2	0	47	0											
Hanson	26	4	37	26	0	20	2	43	26	0	15	2	48	26	0	16	1	49	25	0	17	48	25	3	0	19	47	25	0	46	6	58	0	62	0	62	1	61	0	58	0	60	1	0	60	0	0	59	0											
Hiles	7	0	7	6	0	5	0	9	6	0	3	0	11	6	0	3	0	11	6	0	3	11	6	0	0	7	8	5	0	14	1	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	17	0											
Lincoln	34	5	53	25	2	29	0	65	21	0	19	1	74	21	0	22	0	73	22	1	23	70	20	1	0	26	71	18	1	87	0	91	0	91	0	93	0	91	0	92	0	75	23	0	89	7	0	91	0											
Marshfield, 1st Ward	42	0	43	92	0	40	0	40	91	0	34	1	46	92	0	34	2	44	91	0	35	40	92	3	0	35	42	93	0	49	0	59	0	55	0	65	1	56	0	58	0	30	65	0	58	22	0	51	1											
Marshfield, 2nd Ward	17	1	32	24	0	16	1	32	22	0	18	1	27	20	0	17	1	30	21	0	18	29	21	0	0	16	31	23	0	36	0	39	0	40	0	45	0	41	0	45	0	16	43	0	35	13	0	39	0											
Marshfield, 3rd Ward	57	4	87	36	1	45	3	95	34	0	41	2	99	31	1	44	2	97	32	0	44	93	30	2	1	53	98	31	0	113	1	120	0	118	1	121	1	105	1	119	0	58	92	0	11	22	1	11	0											
Marshfield, 4th Ward	75	8	79	41	0	53	5	95	39	0	47	6	103	37	0	47	6	104	35	0	52	93	38	6	0	64	93	36	0	121	1	117	0	116	0	129	3	114	2	119	0	65	89	0	124	24	0	11	0											
Marshfield, 5th Ward	67	2	56	23	0	48	1	68	22	0	37	3	77	22	0	40	4	74	23	0	43	72	23	0	0	55	70	21	0	91	0	97	0	98	0	103	0	93	0	98	0	55	65	0	92	22	0	88	0											
Marshfield, 6th Ward	22	5	26	30	1	18	4	27	38	0	16	4	28	37	0	15	5	28	38	0	16	29	38	4	0	18	24	39</																																

WRIGLEY'S

Give to Unstarved War Workers

Nov. 18

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



Meanwhile:
The Flavor Lasts

He knows. Representative Van Dyke was condemning a war profiteer.

"The man," he said, "has presented a great many people that he is not profiting. Nevertheless his books show that since the war began his profits have increased from 20 per cent to 750 per cent."

"This man knows that you can't find all the people who are not profiting. He knows that he is not profiting. Nevertheless his books show that since the war began his profits have increased from 20 per cent to 750 per cent."

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GERMANY RULED BY GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council Issues Statement to the Public.

TROOPS JOIN THE REVOLT

Friedrich Ebert, Socialist Leader and Member of Reichstag, is Appointed Chancellor—Will Bring New Government Will Bring Speedy Peace.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The German people's government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the government.

The workmen's and soldiers' council has declared a general strike. Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

The text of the statement issued by the people's government reads: "In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government."

Will Not Fire on People. "The leaders of the deputations of this social democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accordance with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon, in the offices and public buildings, the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn."

"The business of the imperial chancellor is being carried on by the social democratic deputy, Herr Ebert. He is presiding over the council of representatives of the recent majority group three independent social democrats will enter the future government."

Call for General Strike. In an extra edition of the social democratic party in Germany, the following call for a general strike was published: "The workmen's and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill."

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the army has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council."

"Long Live Social Republic!" "The movement will be guided in common by the democratic party of Germany and the independent social democratic party of Germany. The workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of order and order. Long live the social republic!"

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL. From all parts of the German empire news is being received regarding similar movements which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

Incidents of Strike Described. With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council, issued the following report: "At nine o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike."

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the center of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions in which marched armed soldiers of all classes."

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. A preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily."

Workmen and Soldiers Fraternize. "There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the military occupants of the factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common."

"So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occasion of the so-called 'Cochowitzer' barracks. In that case the soldiers, but only two officers, fired."

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted. The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty, once it was clear that the military had no intention of using force against the people."

Victory for the People—Scheldemann. Victory for the people—Scheldemann (leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag) in a speech, said: "The Kaiser and the crown prince have abdicated. It is a splendid victory for the German people."

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social Democratic party are to participate."

"Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the minister of war bearing the counter-

signature of the Social Democrat, acting as assistant, are official."

Deputy Scheldemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and to avoid incidents.

Deputy Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor force. A delegate from the officers of the guard battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

Socialist Ebert Takes Office. Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—It is officially announced from Berlin that the war minister has placed itself at the disposal of Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader whose appointment as imperial chancellor was forecast yesterday by the decree of Prince Maximilian. This action was for the purpose of assuring the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.

Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor. He has issued a proclamation saying that he plans to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about speedy peace.

All Ministers With Ebert. Herr Ebert in his proclamation said that Prince Maximilian of Baden had transferred the chancellorship to him, all the secretaries of state having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

Deputy Ebert, who has been appointed imperial chancellor, is Friedrich Ebert, president of the Social Democratic party and president of the main committee of the Reichstag.

Ebert's election to the latter office in June of this year was taken to mean at the time that the Socialist minority in the Reichstag had either been re-elected by the military government or that the Socialists had gained the ascendancy. Later events have proved that the Socialists were in the saddle.

Ebert quite recently declared in the Reichstag that the German people would no longer permit themselves to be without the right to decide their fate. It was he who informed the Reichstag of the release of Doctor Liebknecht.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the council of workers, soldiers and peasants, which constituted itself into a diet, announcing a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that the "democratic and socialist republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving that country from the west."

Prepare for League of Nations. The proclamation, after promising a constituent assembly to be elected by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a league of nations. It then continues: "The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos."

Soldiers to Govern Themselves. "The council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will be governed by committees of soldiers' councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties."

"We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts."

SOUGHT WORLD DOMINION; WINS WORLD HATRED

Kaiser and His Power Completely Crushed by Hosts of Civilization.

PLUNGED WORLD INTO WAR

Once Mightiest of Monarchs Leads His People From Peace and Prosperity Into Ruin—Insane Dream Ends With His Abdication.

William II, German emperor and king of Prussia, has abdicated.

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man emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The Kaiser's disclosure that Emperor Wilhelm had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and defensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Failing in his attempt, the German emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia.

How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George had promised Prince Henry of Prussia, on July 29, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the central powers with France and Russia.

Lichnowsky Shows Up Intrigue. Perhaps the most direct and authoritative of the accusations against the German emperor and the non-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities.

The prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munitions factory, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid blame upon Germany, but also criticized the German army for its brutality but asserted that in the German foreign office "only he who did the emperor's bidding was allowed to remain."

"He could not do better," he declared, "because of the character, the power, the vastness of and continued interference by the Kaiser."

It was Doctor Muehlen who asserted the authenticity of the statement that Emperor Wilhelm stated at a meeting of German army officers that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken and that no more German soldiers were killed.

A dream of world dominion obsessed the mind of Emperor Wilhelm. Upon plunged the world into war. Upon the tremendous military engine of destruction of which he was the embodiment, the emperor and the leader, rests the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

Sought World Dominion. He signed the order for the German mobilization. The steady sponsor of the terrorism and blood rage which Maximilian Harden, a German intellectual leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

"No Nonsense From Us." The emperor, despite his previous expressions of good will for America, gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard. "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German domination in Asia found expression in his famous visits to Constantinople, the city of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward achievement of the German ambition of German domination from Berlin to Baghdad.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government bureau, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father, the imperial throne devolved upon William, who was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as chancellor, but not for long.

In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture came and Bismarck went. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but Bismarck died peace was made between them.

Stickler for Military Etiquette. With the passing of Bismarck the emperor's real reign began. As a military man he was a stickler for military discipline and the observance of etiquette to the last detail. And with the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point.

In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire.

Physically inclined to stoutness—William was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture, though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born and of which he was extremely sensitive. He blamed his deformity rather than the fact of self-indulgence and cursed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity.

He married Augusta Victoria, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, on February 27, 1882. They had six sons and one daughter. The eldest was the crown prince, Frederick, his father's favorite, and on one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzig, but soon recalled him.

German mothers who wrote to the emperor of the deaths of their sons killed in battle elicited from him no word of sympathy. He regarded their deaths as "glorious." Yet his own six sons, though holding high commands, were so protected that the imperial family stood practically apart in all Germany in warlike or in the clutches of death.

person to believe the allies' terms with Austria, by which the latter had to turn over many of its warships to the allies. It is also reasonable to believe the allies will demand the entire German fleet.

"There is every reason to believe, the German rulers instigated the allied mutiny to destroy the navy rather than have it fall into the hands of the allies. This is probably only one of many tricks to circumvent compliance with armistice terms."

American attack north of Verdun on October 27.

"We gained nearly four miles," he wrote, "and took lots of prisoners, including four women, who were acting as machine gunners. It sure is tough on us American soldiers to have to fight women, but it is in the game, and believe me, they are worse than the men. They don't give up until they have to. The men will keep their machine guns going until you get about twenty yards from them and then yell 'kammerd'."

German woman machine gunners are "worse than the men," according to a letter written by Sergeant William Ackert, Company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, to his family at Asbury Park, N. J. He is now in a hospital in France, recovering from a passing. His letter tells of an

WOMEN PUT UP GOOD FIGHT. American Soldier Declares the Female Machine Gun Fighters Are "Worse Than the Men."

Previous to the announcement that "mutineers" in the German army had destroyed four German battalions, Dr. George Cooke-Adams, one of the most prominent British-Americans in Chicago, said:

"The reported mutiny must be taken with a large grain of salt. There is

Chicagoo Believes German Rulers Are Behind Reported Series of Battleships by the Men.

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GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance.

freshness, fullness and an invigorated, healthy and happy hair. Try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp.

Danderine is, we believe, the only hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

No Bar There. A customer came away from Liberty loan headquarters reports a Toledo (O.) correspondent.

The headquarters in the basement of the Spitzer building, where there used to be a cafe. A man came in, looked around at all the pretty girls working busily at many tables, took of his hat with an embarrassed air, and whispered to a couple of bystanders:

"Isn't there a bar here any more?" The workers were so surprised that they let the man hurry out without even selling him a thrift stamp.

Cuticura Heals Eczema. And rashes that itch and burn. If there is a tendency to pimples, etc., prevent their return by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Why He Stayed Home. Mrs. Jones—Jack, I wish you would come to church with me, just for once. Jones—And why?

Mrs. Jones—Well, if you could see how poorly my gown compares with the dress of the lady who sits next to you up a bit.

Appropriate Exclamation. She—Goodness gracious, the church is on fire!

It—Holy smoke!

It—How comes difficult for the man who tells all he knows to learn anything new to tell.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Hathorn

For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation for soothing the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Therapy Promoting Digestion, Constipation and Flatulency, and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Resistant to Acid Stomach

Contains: Pure Lactose, Pure Sugar, Pure Glycerine, Pure Water, Pure Honey, Pure Vanilla, Pure Chocolate, Pure Caramel, Pure Butter, Pure Eggs, Pure Milk, Pure Cream, Pure Whipped Cream, Pure Ice Cream, Pure Fruit, Pure Nuts, Pure Candy, Pure Chocolate, Pure Caramel, Pure Butter, Pure Eggs, Pure Milk, Pure Cream, Pure Whipped Cream, Pure Ice Cream, Pure Fruit, Pure Nuts, Pure Candy, Pure Chocolate, Pure Caramel, Pure Butter, Pure Eggs, Pure Milk, Pure

FAILED TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The following is a partial list of those who failed to take their allotment of the Fourth Liberty Bonds through the Wood County Bond Office in case of error correction will be made.

City of Grand Rapids—First Ward, Wilbur Edwards; Third Ward, Chas. Lafer; Fourth Ward, Frank G. Clark; Fifth Ward, Geo. Silen; Geo. Manning; John Ahlstrom; C. D. Johnston; Wm. Johnson; Frank Ferdinand; James Lynch; Mike Zitz; Felix Zambirsky; Frank Laska; Sixth Ward, Wm. Hill; Paul Latus; Seventh Ward, Arthur Choum; Adolf Rioner; Joe Falkowski; Eighth Ward, Wm. Suh; Wm. E. Boney; Souths, Fred Demitz; Rudolph Hlasek; Geo. Latavich.

Arpin—H. H. Verke, John Nimm, Fred Hauke, Jacob Grimm, Edward Schroeder.

Town of Marshfield—Chas. Sodi, Chas. Wolrich; Mike Weber; Mark Ruter; Otto Bartels; John Schroeder.

Town of Port Edwards—Joseph Arndt, Sr.; R. C. C. Vohrs; Robert Guinderson; Louis Marth; William Kohn; Aug. Kucholtz; F. P. Tazelaar; Edward Schaffner; Thomas Kucholtz; Ernest Buhake.

City of Marshfield—G. A. Anderson; Rudolph Birminghaus; Henry Rieger; Robert Vohrs; Seymour Sauerhagen; Ignatz Kott; Robert Zink; Nick Cammers; Edwin Christ; Opherson; Emil Geran; Isaac Beck.

Town of Sargento—Herman L. Tiedt; Jacob Lipsitz.

Town of Sargento—William Jackson, August Barlick, Leo Tausner, Peter Peterson.

Village of Port Edwards—J. M. Arndt, Jr.; Fred Hagen; John Tiedt; John Gavro; Carl Hoke; Sr.; Wm. Karbor; Theo. H. Knuth; Martin Logfink; Harry Storey; Mike Stewart; Gust Schiller; D. W. Tucker; Louis Thiescher.

Town of Milladore—Joseph Lazmuler; F. W. Seefeldt; Joe Polne; Joe Knop; Andrew Brandt; A. E. Gohert; John Schaefer; John Tiedt.

Town of Rudolph—Robert Fehle; Kate Hann; Joe Eberhart; Paul Zimmerman; Fred Pagels; Ernest Pagels; Frank Hagers; Martin Hagers; Aug. Haas; John Barker; Jerry Doughty; R. Dool; Geo. Dool; Alex Zimmerman; H. S. Schwenker; Alex Zimmerman.

Town of Lincoln—Joe Queck; Frank Koderl.

Town of Rock—E. G. Bastman; Calvin Muir; Otto Brader; Wm. H. Hansen; John Hansen; John Hansen; Ressler; L. A. Randall; Louis Zahradka; Otto Brader; Gustav Hahn; Otto Brader; N. E. Gilman; H. O. Hagen; John C. Hagen; Hagan Anderson; Christine Anderson; Wm. Redepening.

Town of Richfield—Andrew Wundrow; John Ehrhardt; Frank Poltor; Fred Poltor; John Poltor; E. Robbins; A. Thompson; H. K. Stover; H. H. Culler; H. Jennings; Chas. Fliener; Frank Geler; Ed. Heike; Arthur Adalste; Geo. Kundinger; P. Berge; Wm. Laurie; Wm. P. Mueller; Mrs. Peter Borg.

Town of Grand Rapids—Gust Heike; Albert Brannmann; A. E. Haskold; Wm. Haskold; Chas. Friedrich; Steve Pruzynski; Louis Eberhardt; Mike McDonald; Emil Harnitz; Chris Malle; Martin Heike.

Town of Hansen—John Shagr; John Shagr; Adam Kram; William Kaye; Joe Krause; Carl O. Harsberg; Herman Harsberg; August Harsberg; Fred Schiller; J. H. Schiller.

Town of Sherry—John Horman; Wm. Benze; P. A. Benze; A. J. Gorko; Louis Peterson; Leo Pradi; Jr.; Frank Silrak; Chas. Seefeldt; Alvin Heise; Joe Hefner; Fred Rad; Weinfarer; John J. Williams; John Sulik; Sr.

Town of Sigel—Herman Lundberg; John Snelarok; Frank Lundberg; Joe Stellmacher; John Krikowski; Wm. Knuth; Otto Floraine; Martin Bongard; Ed. Polonski; W. H. Winger; Aug. Hanyok; Martin Miller; Peter Bohmack; Karl Hecht; C. Kiehn; Frank Kivonen; Garret Loomans; Herman Lundberg; Wm. Wines; Jacob Loomis.

Wood County Council of Defense.

An Explanation
I wish to state that I am not a slacker and am for America, first, last and all the time not withstanding that I did not take my last allotment of Liberty bonds. I have purchased bonds before and third stamps and have given to the Red Cross. I offered to take \$150 worth which I considered a fair share for me. I have a son in the service and don't feel that I am a slacker. My allotment was too high and I think that this was the case with some of my neighbors.

11 Martin Higgins, town of Rudolph.

ALTDORF
O. J. Lou went to Milwaukee Tuesday to take charge of the exhibit at the State Potato Convention.

Again the people of the town of Seneca may feel proud as they again "went over the top" in the United Way Work drive.

Joe Lou with his faithful lieutenants, Anton Arnold, John Schiller, W. H. George, F. W. Jones and Wm. Jackson, worked day and night, rain or shine to bring Seneca over the top.

One of the nice features of the work was the liberality of the Indians and the stringency of some white people who refused to pay their small allotment.

School opened Monday with a full attendance.

Word was received of Dominick Schiller that he arrived safe in France and likes it out there.

Will and Josie Egan are both sick with the flu.

Charlie Kieffer of Auburndale and Mr. Kieffer and son, Harry, from Junction City were visitors at the O. J. Lou house.

Kate Schiller has been sick with the flu but is better.

Peter Wirtz left for camp Sunday night.

Herman Arnold left Tuesday for Milwaukee for a week's visit.

SIGEL
There will be a meeting of the members of Lions Club No. 5, Red Cross at L. H. Cullin's Tuesday, Nov. 26th at 7:30 o'clock for the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

Order of Chairman.

MARKET REPORT

Potatoes, white stock ewt., \$1.10
Potatoes, stray beauties, cwt., \$1.20
Roosters, 14c
Hens, 16c
Eggs, 15c
Beef, 13c
Hides, 10-12c
Pork, dressed, 18-20c
Veal, 16-17c
Butter, 45c
Hay, Timothy, \$20-32
Oats, 50c
Rye, 50c
Buckwheat, 50c
War Flour, \$12-15
Rye Flour, \$12-15

WANTED—Three room for house-keeping. Prefer ground floor and must be near the city. F. L. Bliss.

WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Furnished room for rent, also garage, Mrs. Geo. Davis, phone 316.

WANTED—Second hand milk wagon. J. H. Miller, phone 155.

FOR SALE—640 acres homestead, 20 sections adjoining mountain valley, crops wheat, rye, potatoes, good grass and water near railroad, 75 minutes to Denver, H. L. Brown, 213 W. 8th St., Pueblo, Colo.

LOST—First chain for auto truck on Main road between Rudolph and Grand Rapids. Sufficient reward will be paid for return to J. R. Hagan, City.

WANTED—A good second hand show case 9 or 12 foot long. Address L. W. Cleveland, Fray, Wis.

WANTED—Girl or woman for house-keeper, B. M. Hayes, First Ave. South, telephone 100.

LOST—Two African geese. Reward for return. Martin Jackson, R. D. 5.

STRAYED—Two spotted red and white Guernsey last winter heifers and one black and white and one black and white, strayed from farm in Rudolph. Reward for information concerning their whereabouts. D. C. Conway.

WANTED—Girl for general house-keeping, no washing, good wages. Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak Street.

FOR SALE—Several inside doors for house, new. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—One slightly used high grade piano for sale at a bargain. Mathews Bros., west end of bridge.

FOR SALE—Ford Runabout, but little used. Demountable rims and rubber absorbers. P. W. Ellsworth, Vesper, Wis.

FOR SALE—A 20 acre farm on the river road, a very nice location near Nekoosa, H. C. Vohrs, R. D. 1, Nekoosa, Wis.

FOR RENT—House on 1st Ave. S. No. 223. Adjoining Commercial hotel, water and electric lights, bath room. P. MacKinnon.

Notice for Administration and Notice to Creditors
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood, County Court in Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the special term of said court to be held on the 25th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood, state of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of Louise Marie, widow of John P. Davis, late of the estate of John P. Davis, late of the village of Port Edwards, in said county of Wood, for appointment as administratrix of the estate of John P. Davis, late of the village of Port Edwards, in said county of Wood.

Notice is hereby given, that at the regular term of said court to be held on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1919, there will be heard and considered the application of Louise Marie, widow of John P. Davis, late of the estate of John P. Davis, late of the village of Port Edwards, in said county of Wood, for appointment as administratrix of the estate of John P. Davis, late of the village of Port Edwards, in said county of Wood.

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LOCAL ITEMS

Wm. Haseck is confined to his home by influenza this week.

Mrs. Joe Weinberg of Sigel is visiting with relatives in Appleton this week.

Mrs. Paul Kroll of Sigel visited her sister, Mrs. Louis Trueman at Marshfield over Sunday.

Miss Mary Olson, who has been quite sick with influenza, is considerably better at this writing.

Mrs. Emma Hiltnerhouse of Neo-nah has been a guest at the J. R. Hagan home the past week.

Col. G. D. Hamel and Roy Sweet left Wednesday for Escanaba where they will hunt deer for a time.

Dominick Rolland who has been confined to his home for some time with sickness is able to be out again.

Gerald Prittsinger who has been ill with influenza the past two weeks is now on the gain and getting along nicely.

Carl Brandt and Carl Vangha have gone to Boulder Junction to join the Lassing hunting party. They both have promised to bring back a big deer.

Miss Allen Smith arrived home from Thief River Falls, Minn., this week to assist taking care of her mother, Mrs. Herman Smith who is quite ill.

Mrs. Irma Johnson left on Tuesday for Denver, Colo., where she has received an appointment as laboratory technician in an army hospital located at that point.

C. E. Hewitt who is operating a hotel at Waupun, spent several days in the city last week visiting with friends and looking after some of his farming interests in this neighborhood.

There was a meeting of the members of the Community Labor Board on Tuesday afternoon discussing the problems of readjustment which has become an important question at Washington.

William Jennings Bryan, former cabinet member, will lecture at Neillville, Wis., next Saturday evening, Nov. 23. This is a number of the season's lecture course of the Neillville High School.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. J. Conway and son, Will, are confined to their home with influenza, the boy having been quite ill. As it is impossible to secure help, it is necessary to pretty hard to have the entire family sick.

Miss Olive Heide, Jr., traveling secretary of the U. S. Employment Service, was here on business Tuesday to interview with the members of the Community Labor Board and with the local U. S. Employment Office.

Mrs. T. M. Young and son, Clifford and daughter, Mrs. Lucille Hirsch, who have made this city their home the past year departed on Tuesday for Illinois to spend the winter, where they expect to be joined by Mr. Hirsch who is in the army in France.

FOR SALE CHEAP
A team of six year old, brood mares, 2800 pounds with good harness and now wagon. Horses sound and true, will be sold cheap.

L. M. Nash.

THE

New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts

Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

Saturday, Nov. 23, 1918

We have tons of the finest meat in the state at prices that will surprise you. No waiting, plenty of butchers to wait on you.

Pork Cuts

Fresh Ham Pork Roast, 28c
Fresh Pork Roast, 26c
Large Meaty Pork Shanks, 17c
Fresh Leaf Lard, 28c
Fresh Spareribs, 20c
Fresh Neck Ribs, 8c
Back Ribs, 8c
Pork Chops, 29c
Pork Steak, 28c
Plate Sausage, 20c
Fresh Side Pork, 26c
Fat Pork, 26c
Pig Liver, 8c

Choice Beef

Pot Roast Beef very tender 18c
Very Good Boiling Beef, 15c
Hamburger, 20c
Choice Boneless Roast Beef, 22c
Very tender Sirloin Steak, 20c
Very tender Porter House, 20c
Very tender Round Steak, 20c
Very tender Tea Bone Steak, 20c
Beef Tenderloin, 30c

1918 Spring Lamb

Choice Leg Lamb, 20c
Loin Lamb, 18c
Choice Shoulder Lamb, 18c
Choice Lamb Stew, 15c
Lamb Chops, 22c

Choice Veal

Log Veal Roast, 22c
Loin Veal Roast, 20c
Shoulder Veal, 20c
Veal Stew, 16c
Veal Chops, 22c

Sausages

Choice Home Made Liver Sausage, 18c
Choice Home Made Bologna Sausage, 20c
Choice Home Made Blood Sausage, 18c
Choice Home Made Polish Sausage, 20c
Choice Home Made Frankfurters, 22c
Smoked Liver Sausage, 25c

Smoked Meats

No. 1 Reg. Hams, 35c
Swift's Premium Bacon, 30c
No. 1 Picnic Hams, 26 1/2c
the slab, 52 1/2c
Very Good Bacon by the slab, 40c
Oleomargarine 5 lb. drum, \$1.45
Oleomargarine 2 lb. print, 60c
Oleomargarine 1 lb. print, 31c
Pure Lard all you want, 28c
Pure Lard rendered, 5 lbs., \$1.50
Comp. Lard 5 lbs. for, 13c
Nut Butter, 22c
Nut Butter 5 lbs. for, \$1.50

